SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

DECEMBER 1945

SELF-HELP FOR NATIONS
Charles H. Alspach

CARE FOR INFIRM AGED
John J. Griffin

THE OLD RECORDS SPEAK
Ruth Austin

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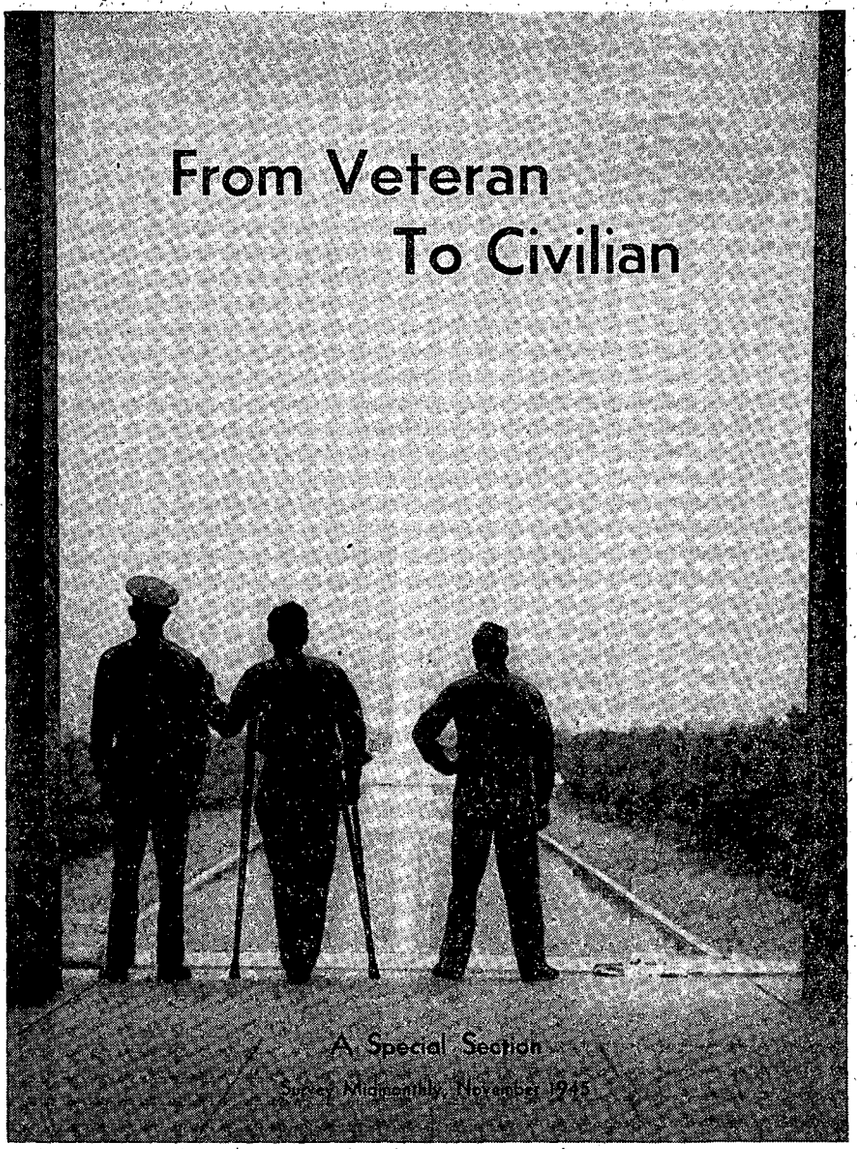
"WELL WORTH READING"

——Senator Hart in the Congressional Record



IN letters, newspapers, the *Congressional Record* we have mounting evidence as we go to press that last month's special section of *Survey Midmonthly, From Veteran to Civilian,* is widely recognized as a force for improving the social service offered veterans when they return to their home town.

A few of the early citations follow:

"The report is semi-official at best, but it is important, particularly since it touches the needs of returning veterans in certain of those respects which are not covered by the so-called G I bill of rights . . . well worthy of attention broadly over the nation."—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, U. S. Senator from Connecticut in the *Congressional Record.*

"The job *From Veteran to Civilian* by Buell and Robinson is first rate. Will you pass on my congratulations to the staff? I have been spending considerable time during recent weeks on the problem of veterans community centers. Hence, I am especially appreciative of the material."—John J. Corson, Director of Research, *The Washington Post.*

"Everyone who has seen *From Veteran to Civilian* has been very warm in its praise. . . . All agree that it is the best thing that has come out yet on social planning for veterans."—Sidney R. Ussher, Associate Director, Veterans Information and Service Center, Norfolk, Virginia.

The Norfolk Virginian Pilot singled out the section dealing with local means of directing veterans to agencies appropriate to their needs.

Two days before the *New York Times* published the editorial reprinted in the adjoining column, they published an 18-inch news story touching on all aspects of the report.

The New York World-Telegram summarized the report and recommendations.

***From Veteran to Civilian* stresses the need for local planning now. It is a challenge to action, first by the social agencies themselves, and second by responsible citizens on whose understanding and participation the effectiveness of social programs depends—teachers, clergymen, public officials, members of boards of social agencies and of parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, and other civic groups.**

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The New York Times

NOVEMBER 23, 1945

THE VETERAN WHO NEEDS HELP

If there is any one thing that the American service man wanted during the war it was to get home. Home, as seen from a front-line hole in the ground, the deck of a fighting ship, the inside of a fighting plane or some forsaken outpost, was heaven. But for many returned veterans it is turning out to be an imperfect heaven. Bradley Buell and Reginald Robinson, looking into case records in several American cities, find about one-fifth of the veterans "unable to cope, by themselves, with the problems of personal and family adjustment which face them." The Buell-Robinson report, financed by the Grant Foundation and to be published in the forthcoming issue of SURVEY MID-MONTHLY, emphasizes the need for community action on all fronts to ease the veteran's transition into civilian life.

Veterans come home to face all sorts of problems. Many of them are emotionally upset and need psychiatric attention. Some find family troubles waiting them. The investigators believe that for five or ten years to come "there will develop personal and family crises which had their beginnings in this present period of transition from military to civilian life." The veteran and his family may become what social workers call a "case"—in other words, they need the very best advice and guidance they can get. They need help to adjust themselves emotionally; they may need more financial aid than comes automatically under the GI Bill of Rights—they want education; they will have health problems; they will want to rebuild the social life and friendships war has destroyed or suspended.

Many existing agencies can do various parts of this job: the Red Cross, the charitable and social service organizations, employment services, Selective Service boards, juvenile courts and domestic relations courts, veterans' information centers. But too often the veteran doesn't know just where to go. Too often he feels that he is being given a run-around. The gist of the Buell-Robinson report is that his needs should be more concretely realized, that it should be made easier for him to get the information and the help he requires, and that there should be a centralized community responsibility for him and his future. He comes close to being one in ten of the population of many cities. If in one out of five cases he is in serious trouble and the trouble is not cured the situation is bad for him and dangerous for his country. The moral seems to be that we need now and will need for years to come a warm aliveness to the veteran's difficulties and an earnest determination to make up to him the time and opportunities he lost while serving his country.

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

VOL. LXXXI, NO. 12 JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK DECEMBER 1945

Christmas 1945! Let others prayerfully contemplate the season's import in a setting of world shattering events. Our own spiritual solace will come from vivid, human pictures of Christmas trees in institutions surrounded by eager, happy children. Of board members bedecked as Santa Claus, thrilled quite as much as their youthful audiences. Of Christmas stores piled high in family and children's agencies, waiting for clients to come and make their own selection. Of hospitals bedecked with holly, and carols, music, entertainment for their patients. Of festivities at the Y's and settlements, of Scouts doing the best deeds that they know how. Of Christmas dinners and surcease from tension behind grim walls of prisons and reformatories. Of the warming comfort of security now possessed by many of our older generation.

We wish it were a better world. And so we shall think, this season, of this network of good people who are trying to make it so.

WITH HEAVY HEARTS

December is Mollie Condon's last month as a *Survey Midmonthly* staff member. That is a heavy-hearted announcement for us to make, and for hundreds of social workers the country over to read. To many of our far-flung readers and friends, Mollie Condon, with her conference book table and subscription blanks *is* the *Survey*. She has been since spring of 1923, when she joined forces with us as a field worker, and the late Arthur Kellogg, then business manager, bade her pick up some *Surveys* and go to a conference. "I've been doing it ever since," says Mollie Condon.

Since 1931, she has been *Survey Midmonthly's* circulation manager, but the title does not begin to describe the range and effectiveness of the job she has done. Now she plans to divide her time between her Stuyvesant Square apartment (and thank goodness it's hardly farther than around the corner from this office) and the old stone farmhouse in Northhampton County, Pennsylvania, where she and her husband and Mollie Ann grow a fabulous garden, can, preserve, pickle, cut wood, mend walls, and potter delightfully. Perhaps at last the staff will receive some of Mollie Condon's letters—those famous letters we have always envied our subscribers. Appreciated letters, too—as witness one recipient of a whole series of them who finally replied, with check enclosed. "I put off renewing, because I do love Mollie Condon's letters so much!"

INTERNATIONAL "KNOW-HOW"

Between the lines readers will get a glimpse of the high quality of organizational "know-how" requisite to successful international cooperation from Charles H. Alspach's article, "Helping Nations to Help Themselves." We would imagine that "Charlie" (to his host of friends) is finding invaluable some of his old skills in this new setting. From early days, as director of the Reading (Pa.) Community Chest, he struggled with FERA during the hectic depression days. Then to the Social Security Board, where his last assignment was as its New England regional representative. Now, back from a year in Switzerland and the Middle East, he is serving as acting director of UNRRA's Welfare Division.

PIONEER PATTERNS

Names long revered—Jane Addams, Graham Taylor, Julia Lathrop, Mary McDowell—strike the eye in almost every paragraph of Ruth Austin's "The Old Records Speak," (see page 326). In the early minutes of the Chicago Federation of Settlements, on which her article is based, one finds convincing evidence that there's nothing new under the social work sun. Uniform statistics, work relief, definitions, more playgrounds and kindergartens were living issues half a century ago. Capping the climax is the last entry in 1908—the adoption of a new constitution and a new name, part of a "reorganization" plan proposed by Allen T. Burns.

GERIATRICS

According to Webster, *geriatrics* is "the subdivision of medicine which is concerned with old age and its diseases." Perhaps, therefore, it's stretching a point to place John J. Griffin's article on "Sheltered Care for the Aged in Massachusetts" (see page 323) within the bounds of this new and increasingly popular addition to social work terminology. But his plea for close and intelligent supervision of the many now profitable "commercial homes" for the aged is one that hardly can be ignored.

HONORS

To Dorothy de la Pole, director of the UNRRA Central Tracing Bureau, the Medaille de la Reconnaissance, by the French government in recognition of her services in returning displaced French citizens to their homes. . . . To Anna M. Rosenberg, on recommendation of General of the Army Eisenhower, the first Medal of Freedom, recently authorized as a civilian decoration for any person who, since Pearl Harbor, has performed a meritorious act or service outside the continental limits of the United States. . . . To Colonel Marion Rushton, the Distinguished Service Medal, for exceptionally meritorious service as head of the army's correctional program. . . . To Father H. J. Carroll, general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, elevation by Pope Pius XII to the rank of Domestic Prelate with the title of Right Reverend Monsignor. . . . To

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Mary I. Barber, expert food consultant to the Secretary of War, the army's Exceptional Meritorious Civilian Award.

BROMIDE PRIZE

Thomas D. Eliot, courageous creator of "The Perfect Panel Parley" (see page 328) issues this challenge to social work's legion of battle-scarred conference goers: "The author is saving, as a prize for anyone who can find less than fifty Round Tablets in this piece, a bottle of genuine bromides, 1945. Second prize, for anyone who recognized the last name of any speaker, a pair of over-used overalls." Peg for immediate attention!

NOT IN THE CARDS

To the limbo of defunct adjustment skills the Red Cross now assigns the following by an official directive dated November 14: "Many people tend to take fortune telling seriously, and among hospitalized servicemen this tendency may cause serious disturbances. . . . Therefore all fortune telling by means of cards, tea leaves, palmistry, handwriting analysis, or horoscope reading . . . should be excluded from American Red Cross hospital recreation and from entertainment activities conducted by the American Red Cross or held under its auspices."

PAGE MR. ANTHONY!

Over 600 nickels have clinked in New York's telephones as a result of signs in all subways advertising a central information service for New York's eight family casework agencies. Placards (see page 335) carry the simple message, "When problems arise, New York's eight family agencies offer personal consultation and help to people from all walks of life, all creeds." Telephone number is that of the Welfare Council of New York City, which refers people to the appropriate borough offices.

DECEMBER GRAPHIC

The *Survey Graphic* this month features "The Last Hundred Thousand," the inside story of Earl G. Harrison's report to President Truman on the displaced persons centers in the American and British zones in Germany. An interesting companion piece is "Fighting Against Time," by Herbert H. Lehman, director general of UNRRA.

POST MORTEMS

Queer mixture of "chagrin," "satisfaction," and "optimism" is following in the wake of the 10 percent reduction in 1945 Chest campaign returns, according to Community Chests and Councils *Campaign News*. . . . Optimism is over next year's prospects when, presumably, funds for war services agencies of the National War Fund will not be included in local goals. . . . "X" in that picture is future campaign plans of these agencies, many of which expect to continue into 1947 or longer. . . . National War Fund will maintain a skeleton staff for liquidation purposes during 1946. . . . USO campaign for 1946 may give a reason for continuing some of the state war fund organizations. . . . Deluge of capital fund campaigns is in the offing. One Atlantic seaboard city reports contemplated drives totaling $10,000,000.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Our own spy department has just turned in a highly favorable report on the quality of professional education at the New York School of Social Work. During the first two weeks in November, every class attended by its student expert made some use of material in either *Survey Midmonthly* or *Survey Graphic*.

CHATTER

Two of Boston's distinguished pioneer social workers recently passed historic milestones. Laura G. Woodberry rounded out forty-five years as director of the Social Service Index. Ida M. Cannon is retiring after forty years as chief of social service at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Number of patient days spent in hospitals during 1944 increased 25 percent over prewar average. Some of the principles of atom physics discovered during the work on the atomic bomb can be applied to the problem of cancer, according to Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, director of the Memorial Hospital, New York. . . Advertising campaign is credited with reducing Cincinnati deaths from appendicitis from eighty in 1934 to twenty-two in 1943. The keynote was—see your doctor early and avoid trouble. . . Cost of a statewide study of the "Treatment and Care of Inebriates," authorized by Connecticut's legislature, is to be met from fees for liquor permits.

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UNRRA photo

UNRRA staff meeting en route to assignment. This unit includes American nutritionist, nurse, health officer, welfare specialist, and Greek doctor and interpreter

Helping Nations Help Themselves

Too little is known about this UNRRA job—helping ravaged countries to set up relief programs for their own war victims. Results to date told here by CHARLES H. ALSPACH, acting director, UNRRA Welfare Division.

FIGHTING BLACK MARKETS, finagling all types of transportation, and distributing relief supplies without benefit of the familiar network of welfare agencies are all in a day's work for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration welfare workers serving in the liberated countries. Transportation systems are almost completely destroyed, and shell holes in roads are ruinous to trucks and tires. Welfare agencies are disorganized or nonexistent. Distribution of milk, flour, sugar, and other badly needed relief supplies requires strict control to keep them out of the black markets.

Under such circumstances UNRRA's welfare programs have had to be custom-built. Each country, in fact each community, has presented new problems, and the only common denominator has been the overwhelming need of the people for the relief goods which are sent in. In Greece, the government was given a helping hand in establishing a new system of public relief centers. In Italy, communitywide committees were organized to determine needs and to distribute relief. In Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, UNRRA welfare specialists serve as advisers to government and institution officials. In China, they are undertaking a program for training Chinese technicians to carry on the welfare work.

United Nations in Action

The UNRRA welfare services have been planned and operated in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations that "specific provision be made for welfare services for the victims of war—in particular for children, expectant and nursing mothers, the aged and the disabled." Representatives of the United Nations which organized UNRRA at Atlantic City in 1943 knew full well the terrible suffering that their people were undergoing. They knew that the women, the children, and the aged were the weakest and most vulnerable groups and that they would be in need of immediate and special aid.

The governments of the United Nations did not assume that UNRRA would do the whole welfare job. On the contrary, the individual governments expected to do most of it themselves. They anticipated, however, that the structure for administering welfare services in existence before the war would be destroyed, and the skilled and experienced welfare staffs killed or scattered. They knew that UNRRA assistance would be needed to reestablish these services and to reinforce the staffs that remained.

UNRRA's response was to create within its organization a Welfare Division staffed with outstanding persons in the relief and welfare field in the United States and in the other United Nations. The U. S. Federal Security Agency and the federal Children's Bureau loaned UNRRA some of its key people. Private welfare organizations did likewise. That small group began to bring together a hard-hitting experienced staff, which was available to any liberated area that found its own welfare staff inadequate.

Today, approximately one hundred trained, experienced welfare specialists, recruited from many of the United Nations, are serving with UNRRA missions, providing assistance to governments in Europe and the Far East. These technicians did not enter the countries with

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preconceived plans of operations. They had no program for overhauling social welfare administrative machinery to make it conform to established or accepted patterns. They did have as much information as they could get concerning the prewar structure of welfare services in these countries, and the extent of the need for their services—above all, to restore or establish the machinery necessary to get urgently needed food and clothing to the people as rapidly as possible.

To accomplish this, UNRRA's welfare staff has worked along three lines:

1. Helping the governments determine the extent of the need and the size of the problem, and then assisting in organizing the administrative machinery for distributing the necessary supplies.

2. Helping organize special programs for the care of children and other special groups, such as the disabled.

3. Helping the governments organize special training programs for their nationals who are needed to carry out the welfare job, and bringing to the governments the latest information and knowledge developed in the welfare field in other countries.

Greece

Since their arrival in Greece in November 1944, the major work of the UNRRA welfare officials has been to help the Greek government develop a sound method for determining relative need of individuals and their ability to pay for relief goods and supplies. After six months of long and arduous work with the welfare officials in the Greek government, a law was passed which established in Greece a nationwide public assistance program. Welfare centers are being established by the government in each of the thirty-nine provinces. As a result, the people know the conditions which make them eligible for free supplies; they know where to go for them; and they know what to do and where to go if they believe that their case has not been handled justly.

The UNRRA welfare staff is working closely with the Greek officials responsible for organizing the centers and is advising in the details of staffing them, organizing appeal boards which are part of the plan, and observing carefully the daily operations of the centers to ensure that the basic necessities are given to those who are in greatest need. Now, Greece has a nationwide program for administering equitable and speedy relief to the needy. This is the way it works:

Parish Committees, chosen by a higher committee, to include a priest, a schoolmaster, and a doctor, if any, together with two or three other citizens. For this committee an applicant fills out a form which gives information about himself and family, and a brief indication of the source and size of his income. The Parish Committee is empowered to make an immediate decision as to whether the applicant or his family shall be classed as indigent, and this decision is final unless a complaint or appeal is lodged with a higher committee. Thus there need be no delay between the submission of an application from somebody in real need and the granting of free rations and other help.

Secondary Committees, located in larger villages, are the first court of appeal from the decisions of the Parish Committees of perhaps half a dozen surrounding villages. The Secondary Committee has no function in administration or organization of the scheme, but can confirm or reverse the decision of Parish Committees if appealed to.

Eparchy Committees, responsible for the organization and administration of the Secondary and Parish Committees. The members are appointed by the higher committee from certain categories, such as church, law, and banking, and from a panel of citizens put forward by the professional members. Appeals against decisions of the Parish and/or Secondary Committees can be lodged with them, and they have the final decision in all cases. They can not only consider appeals on documentary evidence, but can send their own inspectors to check the facts.

Nomos Committees, more properly known as Provincial Welfare Centers. They are responsible for the organization, administration, and control of all the subsidiary committees, for ensuring that the policy of the government is carried out, and for making suggestions to the Ministry of Social Welfare for development of the scheme, and for extensions of their functions. There is no appeal to them from decisions of the Eparchy Committees.

Chinese News Service

Homeless Chinese and his sick wife

Within the framework of this basic welfare program in Greece with which UNRRA welfare officials have been so closely associated, an emergency and long term program for the care of children has been initiated and already has rendered much valuable service. During the last summer, from July until the end of October, over 55,000 weak and undernourished Greek children spent a period of time in camps on the seashore and in the mountains, building up resistance to disease, which has been rampant in Greece. This program was made possible by UNRRA imported foods, by government subsidy, and by the mobilization of staff and equipment on the part of numerous private and voluntary agencies within Greece.

At the present time UNRRA, the Greek War Relief Association, and the Greek government are expanding the supplementary child-feeding program so that some 900,000 children may be given essential additional food. This program aims to extend the efforts of the Swedish-Swiss Commission which, during the dark days of Occupation, carried on a child-feeding program covering one third of the territory of Greece.

Through this three-way effort, it is expected that children will receive the additional food which their bodies demand, and that maternal and child health services, an integral part of the plan for the child-feeding stations, will be reestablished and extended in Greece. It is expected that the school feeding program which Greece had prior to the war will be reestablished and greatly extended.

Italy

UNRRA headquarters in Washington recently received a message from Italy reporting that "Food in position to feed 1,500,000 mothers and children by end of November. School lunch program now in full swing Naples and Rome to be extended in the fall throughout the schools of Italy."

Behind these simple statements lies the story of the hard and difficult task performed by the welfare division of the Italian mission. It testifies to the accomplishments, in a few short months, in a nation held in the grip of fascism for over twenty years and battered by war for five years. Not the least of the difficulties was overcoming the attitudes and methods with which the fascist regime has indoctrinated the people of Italy. UNRRA had to prove that it had no ulterior motives in its work in Italy; that it was genuinely concerned with the welfare of the women and children it came to serve.

Prior to March 8, 1945, when the Italian government-UNRRA agreement

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was signed, it was impossible to establish "official" contacts with the Italian agencies. In spite of this, UNRRA welfare personnel did considerable ground work and set the stage for the program of welfare services for children and expectant mothers. Areas of greatest need were visited and surveyed for resources and facilities. Information was secured from the Allied military government and from Allied commission officers. "Unofficial" discussions were held with representatives of the government ministries and agencies involved in the programs to exchange ideas on putting operations into effect.

On the basis of this groundwork, the first supplies that arrived were allocated to feed the women and children in the badly devastated provinces of Frosinone, Latina, Aquila, Pescara, and Chieti. These provinces span the Peninsula and were the scene of the bitter Liri Valley campaign from Cassino to Rome. The cities of Rome and Naples were also selected as areas of greatest need because they depended upon other agricultural provinces for their food.

The blueprint of the organization for distribution was worked out jointly by the UNRRA welfare staff and the responsible Italian government officials. However, to make this a living, working thing required tremendous organizational activity on the part of UNRRA.

The only way to guarantee that precious food would not get into the black market was to establish distribution committees made up of the most responsible people in the provinces and in the communes. The provincial committee included the following: governor, public health officer, superintendent of schools, and representatives of OMMI, (the national organization for maternal and child welfare), of the Church, the governmental food agency, the Italian assistance agency, and other persons engaged in child and maternal welfare work.

The communal committees were composed of the local counterparts of the organizations represented on the provincial level. The organization of these committees provided an opportunity for the Italian people to work together in a democratic fashion. For the first time in Italy, women were represented on committees and participating in community affairs.

In the first distribution, over 200,000 children and nursing and expectant mothers received UNRRA's supplementary food. Where cooking facilities were available, communal feeding operations were set up. Where there were no cooking facilities, food was distributed in small packages. The standard distribution comprised milk, lard, sugar, peas, beans, flour, and fish, which went to make up an additional daily meal for each child of 750 calories.

UNRRA photo

Mary L. Gibbons, deputy director general for relief services, visits UNRRA school lunch in Rome. About 250 children are served here daily

Parallel with the development of the feeding program were other developments. The democratic Italian agencies participating in this program were strengthened. School lunch programs developed in Rome and Naples were instrumental in attracting children back to school. Conferences were organized by specialists on the UNRRA staff, providing the Italians with the latest nutritional information. Recreational projects for children were initiated to reduce delinquency. A committee on institutional child care was organized by an UNRRA welfare staff member.

With the liberation of the northern provinces, the end of the war, and the easing of the shipping situation, the UNRRA program developed and expanded. Each succeeding month brings a strengthening of the UNRRA-Italian operation and an increase in the number of children and nursing and expectant mothers fed. By the time winter arrived the most needy of the Italian women and children were receiving UNRRA supplementary food.

Central and Eastern Europe

In Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, central and local leadership has been dynamic. Upon liberation, the governments and people quickly took the initiative in organizing machinery to handle emergency relief needs or reestablishing prewar social welfare agencies and institutions. Through these, basic supplies are being distributed and crucial needs of special groups are being met.

However, the welfare specialists in UNRRA missions to these countries are advising the governments and institution officials on matters of equipment and necessary supplies being requested of UNRRA, as well as on questions of care during the recovery period. Field trips are made with such officials to see actual conditions; institutions are visited, in order that food, blankets, and special supplies will be determined and used to best advantage.

Institutions of all kinds, for the care of both young and old, are in a deplorable condition, but the reports show valiant efforts being made by the staffs to do the best possible for the human beings in their care, with the existing facilities.

Requests are coming to UNRRA headquarters in Washington for books, pamphlets, and technical literature in the general field of child care, and such matters as school feeding, nursery schools, care of children of working mothers, as well as work relief, welfare administration, and institution management.

In one of these eastern European countries, the government Ministries of Health, Education and Welfare have asked the UNRRA welfare officer to discuss plans for the establishment of a school of social administration. This same country hopes to establish a supplementary feeding program for about a million children. At the same time it struggles to restore hostels and other facilities needed for the technical training of its youth.

UNRRA personnel report their visits to parts of Albania in which the people and government are sharing their meager supplies and accommodations with some

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20,000 Chamerians who will not return to Greece under its present regime.

China

The story of the activities of the seven UNRRA welfare specialists now in China illustrates best, perhaps, how UNRRA helps governments organize themselves to bring relief to their people. UNRRA welfare people have been in China only about four months, some of the seven only about a month. Nevertheless, in that short time they have helped the government organize a program for relief in one of the most devastated provinces of China and, through this organization, to begin the training of the thousands of Chinese workers who ultimately will be needed to administer the Chinese relief program.

Early in May, the U. S. Army headquarters appealed to UNRRA for relief for refugees in Kweichow and Western Hunan provinces. The Japanese offensive south of the Yangtze River in 1944 had forced hundreds of thousands to flee from their homes and march in the dead of winter across the high plateau land of Kweichow. Many were refugees for the fourth or fifth time.

As soon as the request for aid was received from the U. S. Army, UNRRA dispatched several of its staff to the area to determine what should be done. One of the most obvious needs reported was to organize shelter and feeding for thousands of refugees living in half destroyed shacks and hovels and showing evident malnutrition. About a third of them were ill with dysentery, malaria, and typhus.

One of the UNRRA welfare staff and four Chinese agricultural students were sent down—the students to receive training while helping the UNRRA staff member. This is what they did in one week: They took over two refugee camps housing several hundred refugees, chiefly war widows and aged persons; obtained local help to clean up some of the most habitable of the ruined buildings and moved the refugees into them; set up a feeding station to feed not only those in the camp but refugees living outside the camp; obtained the services of a local doctor to care for the sick. Five refugees died that week; the others have a chance.

The UNRRA worker returned to his headquarters when the week was over. The four students are carrying on the job. Soon they will be training other and newer Chinese workers who, in turn, will transmit their experience to others. The organizational and administrative experience of the UNRRA staff is being used by the Chinese government to bring actual relief to the Chinese people in such a way as to enable the small staff to exert its maximum influence.

The Chinese government has been planning its relief operation for months. This includes an ambitious program for training thousands of Chinese workers to carry out the relief operation. Many will be trained on the job as described above. Others necessarily will need to be trained off the job. For this group, training centers are being established by the Chinese government. The UNRRA welfare staff members are acting as advisers to the Chinese in developing the content of the training designed to last from one to four weeks. During this brief period, the Chinese workers are being taught the methods of establishing and managing mass feeding stations, methods of distributing relief supplies, and methods of remodeling salvaged army clothes. The first of the centers organized in Chungking a month ago is turning out about one hundred trained workers a month. Other centers are being organized.

Child Welfare

A major activity has been in helping the governments restore their child welfare programs. It is not necessary to recount the sufferings of the children of Europe, particularly those in the countries being assisted by UNRRA. There are approximately one hundred million people in these areas and, roughly, a fourth or twenty-five million are under fourteen years of age. Of course, not all of these children are in need. But the numbers reported orphaned, homeless, and in need of special care are staggering.

In Greece, 50,000 children are reported orphaned; of the five million children left in Yugoslavia, about 3,500,000 are in urgent need, and 500,000 have been left homeless and orphaned; special feeding must be organized for the 4,000,000 children in Poland; in China, the total of needy children runs into the tens of millions. Of all the services which UNRRA has been called upon to give to the governments, the demands for aid in meeting the needs of the children have been most insistent. In addition to food and clothing, the governments request help in organizing the facilities and programs through which specialized care can be brought to these children.

In the main, the work of the UNRRA welfare staff has been that of helping the governments survey the problem, advising on the kinds of supplies and equipment needed to restore or institute the necessary programs, and then, as the supplies arrive in the country, helping the local welfare people set up the facilities.

In Greece, the UNRRA staff has helped organize care for 30,000 orphaned and homeless children by restoring the institutions, and has helped the government register about 20,000 others to assist in getting as many as possible back to the homes of relatives.

In Yugoslavia, plans are being made for the care of almost 500,000 children, and special supplies to establish 200 homes that will provide for about 20,000 are already on the way. Because of the relative inexperience of most of the local Yugoslav welfare workers, UNRRA staff is being called on by the government to work with the national Ministry of Welfare in going out into the provinces to help survey the problem and work out appropriate programs.

In Czechoslovakia, the story is the same. As a result of help in evaluating the situation and counseling the government's welfare officials, UNRRA supplies are on the way to establish one hundred child welfare centers and missions for 20,000 children.

One of the first concerns of the governments, after their return to the liberated areas, has been to provide the maximum possible assurance that at least the children would be fed. They knew well the consequences to their countries if the malnutrition of the children remained uncorrected. Greece asked UNRRA to work out a program for feeding 900,000 children through school lunches and child-feeding centers. Poland, where the UNRRA mission has just begun to work, has reported that 4,000,000 children in the cities need to be provided with a special feeding program.

Some of the governments have already been able to go further than organizing their child care programs simply to meet the elementary needs of shelter and food. Greece, with the aid of UNRRA staff, has been able to establish summer rest camps for 55,000 undernourished city children. The story of the establishment of these camps is a story of improvising, requisitioning, and borrowing — tents from the British Army, and emergency shipments of supplies from the United Kingdom and the Middle East. With this experience behind them, the plans of the Greek government for caring for 100,000 city children next summer should materialize without the struggle that was experienced this year.

Czechoslovakia, like Greece, has already progressed with establishing youth hostels for about 30,000 undernourished young people who are being given special treatment to restore them to health and fit them for new responsibilities.

The battle to save the children of Europe will be a long one. The energy with which the governments are tackling the problem and the progress they are making give rise to much more hope than anyone would have dared express a year ago. The governments now know their problems; they know what to do.

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IN MASSACHUSETTS

Sheltered Care for the Aged

JOHN J. GRIFFIN, OAA supervisor in Somerville (Mass.), tells about conditions in commercial homes for the aged, and discusses laws which are "precise but unenforceable."

MASSACHUSETTS IS FACED with a crisis in the placement of the chronically ill and infirm aged. The problem of availability of and provisions for "sheltered care" of those clients in need of it presents one of the most perplexing problems at present for administrators of old age assistance. Conditions here resulting from lack of conveniences were aggravated and intensified to an alarming extent by the restrictions of wartime. That the predicament of this commonwealth is not unusual is evidenced by reliable reports from other states.

The relatively few public institutions at our command are overcrowded and undermanned. Public and private hospitals are struggling under nearly overwhelming emergency burdens. The degree of personal self-reliance called for in boarding home accommodations makes them undesirable for the infirm. Placement with relatives has become an exceptional possibility due to apartment living and the increased employment of the younger women of families.

Commercial Homes

The only alternative is the realistic question of commercial homes, heterogeneously called convalescent homes, rest homes, nursing homes. One becomes seismographically attuned to the violent repercussions which any honest discussion of the subject evokes.

There are two habits of thought about the subject: the one, frankly pragmatic, admits commercial homes are greatly in need of improvement, but "we must overlook many things for the nonce because we are desperately in need of facilities." This is the philosophy of the temporizers who sublimate the line of least resistance and hold to the concept that "necessity knows no law." To the author, this sophistry is unacceptable. On the other hand are the agitators who periodically proclaim their intent to engineer revolutionary reforms overnight.

There is a median point of equilibrium and appraisal, and administrators should climb above the level of mere circumstances and survey the perspective.

Before reviewing the present program of commercial homes in Massachusetts, it should be made clear that any criticism offered is meant to be constructive and in no way intended to reflect on the Supervisor of Inspection, whom the author has always found to be most cooperative. It is a small mystery, in fact, how one man with only a single assistant can reasonably be expected to supervise some 800 licensed homes in addition to the annual inspection of all infirmaries in the state. The primary requisite for a successful supervisory program is sufficiency of personnel.

In this state, the right to license and regulate boarding homes for the aged is exclusively that of the State Department of Public Welfare. Undoubtedly familiar are the routine procedures of acting upon an application. A few brief questions must be answered, and the application signed by three physicians or clergymen as references. Subsequently, the application is signed by the chairman of the local public welfare board who underwrites a statement that the applicant is a fit person to run a home.

A preliminary inspection of the premises is required by the local "building inspector," a step to reveal any obvious structural defects or hazards in the home. The local welfare board is not asked for any other opinion regarding the physical constitution of the home. If the report is favorable a license is issued for a term of two years. There are two types of license: Class A, where a registered nurse is in attendance; and Class B, where such services are not available. There is usually no further contact between the licensing authority and the home's proprietor, unless complaints should be filed, until the next inspection period.

The language of the statute on the books makes clear that the public welfare department is invested with absolute jurisdiction and the broadest possible discretionary powers over these homes. Statements of the law and penalties for violation are precise. A supplementary set of regulations also has been enacted for applying the provisions of the statute, in regard to housing standards, eligibility requirements, and maximus of deportment.

Reading over the list of regulations, however, we find that many of them are at present unenforceable, or are not taken seriously. To discuss one or two examples, Section 4 reads: "No boarding home shall admit or care for persons who are suffering from insanity, epilepsy, abnormal mental conditions, or those who are addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants so as to have lost the power of self-control." The phrase "abnormal mental conditions" certainly needs clarification in view of the fact that there are actually many patients domiciled in our nursing homes who suffer from senile dementia and mild psychoses.

Section 5. "Homes caring for convalescents and the chronic sick shall make provision for necessary medical care by a medical doctor registered under the General Laws of Massachusetts. . . ." The precise significance of that remains obscure, for in practice the patients receive medical care either from a private physician of their own choosing or from physicians provided by public relief officials. The precept apparently means only that a legally registered doctor will be summoned to the nursing home if occasion demands.

The regulation calling for resident supervision by a registered nurse also is meaningless at present. During the nursing emergency, the line of demarcation between Class A and Class B homes has broken down completely. This is also the case with the requirement for maintaining dietary schedules with a record kept for inspection by the department. Most homes do not maintain a dietitian who would be responsible for such things. The wording is strictly accurate, too, about living arrangements; yet when one reviews the total picture, little in the way of real comfort or hygienic necessities of life has been ordered thereby.

Certain observations are pertinent. The first is that it is as fatuous as it is futile to make rules which are unenforceable or specifications which cannot be carried out. There is no sense in putting statutes on the books if every infraction is successfully defended by attacking the rule, the way it is enforced, or complaining about the lack of adequate supervision. Nor is a wholesale emergency sufficient justification for evasion of standards.

Education Program Needed

A second observation seems (to us) much more important. It is evident that the regulations are postulated exclusively on the *police powers* provided by the law and *are not complemented at all by any educational interpretation.* This fact did not loom so large when the homes were

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less important in the whole scheme of public welfare and care of the aged. And it must still be recognized that the proprietors have not, generally speaking, entered their work from philanthropic and humanitarian motives alone. It simply cannot be *assumed* that social principles are guiding factors to these men and women who are not likely to have a background in social service. Therefore, they need constant interpretation of the department's program.

Proprietors must be assisted in understanding the full responsibility of their position. To hold the threat of license-revocation over them will not accomplish a good purpose. They need affirmative, constructive guidance rather than attention only on the basis of grave violation or abuses. If the actual and potential community resources for the care of the chronically ill aged are to be explored, inspection must be supplanted by positive educational social work, intensive and extensive.

In considering the ideal regulation of these homes, three phases are distinguished.

For the first phase, the author would like to amplify the standards outlined in his study for *Public Welfare,* December 1943. In that report may be found the very keystone of this thesis: "The most important of all factors to be considered in the granting or continuance of a license for the maintenance of a home for the aged should be the moral character and integrity of the persons licensed. . . ."

The present application form should be redrawn so as to obtain basic information for a thorough investigation of character. It is gratifying to find strong confirmation of this attitude by New Jersey's Department of Institutions and Agencies as stated in the essay on "Inspection and the Power of License as Tools in the Care of the Chronically Ill," by Ellen C. Potter, M.D., Laura Howell, B.S., and Marion Lockwood, R.N. These writers, speaking of their own experiences, declare: "Our original assumption that a nursing home would be satisfactory if a graduate registered nurse were the owner proved to be false. The basic integrity of the owner is the most fundamental criterion on which approval for license can be based."

This author has proposed, as a corollary of this requirement, that it is logical to demand standards of character for the personnel responsible to the proprietor. The owner should request reliable references and should keep on file full information pertaining to their residence, qualifications, experience, training, and specified duties. To insure uniformity and facilitate the process, the state department could draw up a form to be filed with the home owner for each employe.

The second phase of regulation has to do with the physical plant and its equipment and general environment.

Obviously, few of the sites or buildings selected as homes were originally intended for such use. Most of the houses are single or two family dwelling units. There is no escaping the necessity for substantial alterations and renovations. An insistence on such changes as are needed is only practical business and common sense, and no sentimental compromising should mar the negotiations. The time, of course, to make the changes is in the beginning, before the license has been granted. It is precisely because these homes, despite their private ownership, are by virtue of their use quasi-public institutions that they are licensed by the state. At one time our hospital standards throughout the country were appallingly low. The lessons learned there have analagous value for this situation.

Low Safety Standards

Regardless of the great need for new homes, we remain persuaded that present standards regarding safety are too low. It may come as a startling surprise to many people to learn that there is nothing in the Massachusetts law which requires these homes to be provided with fire extinguishing equipment! Unless the law of averages is suspended some day, there may be a "Convalescent Grove" catastrophe if remedial steps are not taken promptly.

Every application for a license should be *by precept,* and be accompanied by *written* approval not only of local zoning, health, and building authorities, but also by fire inspectors as witness that the locale is suitable and the structure safe in view of the purposes for which it is to be used. And specifically, every home should be equipped with a sprinkler system, since most of the buildings used are wooden frame dwellings of second class construction. The local fire department and not the state welfare department should oversee the important technical questions regarding doors, combustion hazards, accessible water pressure, and so on.

Since the health of the patient is paramount, the next important topic is sanitation. Here local boards of health should be called upon for periodic inspection of the sanitation facilities and related matters. Health standards should be established and rigidly enforced. Enumeration of what those minimum standards should include may seem to be too obvious, but present regulations do *not* insure them:

1. Plumbing and refuse disposal facilities of high quality and efficiency.
2. Adequate toilet and bath facilities, on *each* floor used by patients.
3. Comfortable beds and clean bedding; no cot beds under any circumstances and provision of hospital beds for the bed-ridden.
4. Adequate refrigeration and precaution against the use of deteriorated foods.
5. All outside doors, windows, and vents screened adequately against insects.
6. Satisfactory ventilation of the home.
7. Sterilizing equipment and antiseptic agents available in every home and a first-aid supply kit fully equipped for all ordinary emergencies.

Administration of Home

The third phase involves the internal administration of the home. Here, too, more exacting minimum standards are needed.

First. To repeat what I have maintained in other articles: "All details concerning the ownership, leasing, or rental of property in which a home is maintained, and all pertinent details as to the conduct of the business shall be on record with the local public welfare agency as well as with the state department.

"The reason for this suggestion is that the ownership or leasing of property should be reasonably secure. In other words, financial responsibility should be required. Bonding may or may not be necessary depending upon circumstances. In any event, there should be no tenuous contracts or marginal ownerships permitted. No deceptive corporate or corporation titles should be tolerated. Moreover, it should be understood that notices of sale or transfer of property or ownership should immediately be given to the local agency as well as to the State Department."

Second. There should be adequate heating and lighting facilities. A cold weather temperature of 72° Fahrenheit should be maintained.

Each patient's room should have an ample sufficiency of natural light. All common rooms, hallways, and so on should have satisfactory lighting.

Third. Bannisters and hand railings should be available wherever needed.

Fourth. All homes for the aged should be expected to have adequate and adequately trained staffs. There should be a guarantee of competent and sufficient night service.

It is not easy to determine precisely what number of employes constitutes an adequate staff. Obviously, the size of the home and the number of the inmates will be conditioning factors. Certainly there should be at least a nurse, a cook, and a maid, and the functions of the three offices should not be combined in one person. The necessity for competent and sufficient night service is apparent but, nevertheless, it is often overlooked or neglected. (The

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Red Cross could conduct first aid courses and if possible arrange basic nursing courses specifically for the untrained or so-called "practical nursing" attendants in these homes.)

Fifth. On the register required for data relating to patients there should be sufficient information for the filling out of death certificates of the patients. The health condition at the time of entrance, as diagnosed by a physician, should be recorded and a continuing record should be kept of changes in condition; the dates of medical attention (i.e., the attendance of doctors, dentists, oculists, and so on); also information on the residence and character of interests of the next of kin, relatives, or friends. The accurate maintenance of such a register should be insisted upon.

It frequently has been found that no exact or nearly exact record of medical attention or medicinal needs has been maintained by owners and that too much dependence has been placed on memory and on the possibility of obtaining information at the time of an emergency from the local board or some other source.

Sixth. At the time of both admission and departure of a patient, a detailed list of his or her belongings should be made. This sound practice is followed in nearly all hospitals in order to avoid unnecessary wrangling and confusion.

Provision should be made for the storage of the essential belongings of patients in private compartments, bureaus, or chests. There should, however, be no storage of large amounts of bric-a-brac or furniture in cellars or attics.

The appropriation of a person's goods by the owner of a home, under any pretext whatsoever is, of course, absolutely forbidden. In order to avoid litigation or embarrassing complications, owners should consider it an unalterable policy not to accept gifts of furniture, furnishings, or other such items.

All property and belongings of patients who are recipients of public assistance and who die intestate or without specific provision being made for the disposition of their goods, should be surrendered to the local board of public welfare immediately after the death of such patient.

Seventh. Owners should be instructed to bear in mind always that they have not been appointed the custodians of persons domiciled in their homes, nor conservators of the property of such persons.

Patients Are People

The following provisions at least, should be made for the accommodation of patients:

The patients should have complete freedom to come and go as they please at all reasonable hours and should not be restrained or restricted, except on the orders of a physician.

There should be reasonable privacy for all patients, and patients in semi-private rooms or in wards should be provided with alcove curtains or screens accessible at each bed so that they may be used when visitors are with the patients.

Patients' mail, including their OAA or other assistance checks, should be delivered to them personally, promptly, and sealed. Any violation of this procedure is contrary to postal laws and regulations, and is a federal offense. Furthermore, outgoing mail from patients should be sent out daily and not delayed.

All patients should be kept clean and completely free from vermin of any kind. Provision should be made for airing patients during warm weather on sunporches or piazzas, either by means of wheel chairs or mobile hospital beds, at least some of which should be available for such use. Patients should be provided with a signal cord or bell to summon help when needed.

Adequate provision should be made for the consolation of religion for the patients and when patients are in danger of death, any clergyman whom they may wish should be summoned immediately.

Suitable afternoon and evening visiting hours should be established and relatives should have access to patients at every reasonable time.

There should be a common recreation room for patients, furnished with easy chairs, good lamps, and provided with books, magazines, and games. It is a simple matter usually for home owners to arrange with the local public library for regular exchange service of books and periodicals.

It is scarcely necessary to comment on these provisions. However, some owners of homes for the aged have treated patients as if they had been permanently "committed" to cells, and have regulated them according to a code which would be unacceptable even to penologists.

Eighth. Home owners should be instructed that the local board of public welfare will not accept as valid any peremptory notice for the removal of a patient receiving relief.

The local board, or interested parties, as the case may be, should be given at least ten days' notice in the event that the removal of a patient is considered necessary.

Furthermore, before accepting as patients any persons who are receiving any form of relief or public assistance, in or from an outside city or town, the state or government, and who are likely or liable to become welfare charges or OAA recipients, the owners should consult the local department or bureau affected.

Moreover, owners of homes should be instructed that they must not conceal from the local agencies any helpful information concerning patients who are recipients of public assistance, nor should they enter into any confidential or secret contracts or agreements with such patients, their agents, or third parties as to the payment for their care or maintenance.

Ninth. Persons of opposite sex except in the case of married couples, should be placed in rooms as far removed from each other as possible.

Tenth. There should be a closer continuing liaison and contactual relationship between the local agency and the State Department of Public Welfare in the supervision of the administration of the homes for the aged.

Needless to say, these recommendations as presented should be seen as suggestive rather than conclusive. There are, for instance, certain relevant problems which have not even been mentioned. In the matter of referrals to homes for the aged, there arises the haunting dilemma of restricted payments insofar as federal subsidies are concerned. There is also the difficulty imposed by the ceiling on federal grants in individual cases. The question of custodial care for the senile who are not considered committable to mental institutions, constitutes a vast field which would require a lengthy separate study. There are, however, certain valid conclusions which can be drawn here.

Call for Action Now

The present situation is critical. The incidence of old age to the general population is increasing rapidly. It is highly advisable that a commission of experts in all the related fields be assembled to study and report upon the subject of sheltered care for the aged in this commonwealth.

To such a commission we would commend, first of all, special consideration as to the advisability of constructing regional public hospitals or county hospitals for the care of the chronically ill aged as a part of our institutional postwar planning. Annexes in general hospitals devoted to the science and art of geriatrics is a hope, albeit a remote one.

As for immediate action, the state department should provide an adequate supervisory staff to put into effect an educational program such as the one outlined here. A probationary period in the granting of a license could also be established. During this period, the home owner should have opportunity to manifest an acceptance of supervision as well as the ability to execute efficiently the work undertaken. The question of charging a license fee should be carefully reconsidered. The present definition of Class A and Class B homes should be revised,

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and the present breakdown of the line of demarcation should be rectified.

In the classification of homes, as in the setting of rates, two factors rather than one should be weighed—first, the amount of care needed by the patients, and second, the amount of care actually provided as determined by sufficiency of personnel and high quality facilities. Moreover, it must be remembered that sufficiency of personnel has a bearing on safety problems as well as on the matter of nursing.

We are convinced that the state department should summon the best talent available to prepare a printed manual of standards for homes for the aged, as a part of the educational program which is indispensable. Finally, recognizing the propriety of a reasonable margin of profit for the owners, we believe that when the new high standards are established and efficiently enforced, the rates paid for nursing home cases should be raised to guarantee adequate care in good surroundings.

The Old Records Speak

RUTH AUSTIN, Head Resident, Gads Hill Center, looks down the years at the early days of the Chicago Federation of Settlements.

IN THE URGENCY of any present, the past, though acknowledged good and great, may sometimes assume museum piece status, so that the impetus of its teaching is lessened. The names of founders and pioneers may be enunciated with reverence by the "youngsters," often without full knowledge of reasons for the revering; therefore, a thoroughly factual examination of beginnings now and then is a healthy gesture. Separated from adjectives of evaluation old records often speak with new and startling emphasis for themselves. And the pleasure of review is undeniable, with the warmth and broadening always to be found in a detailing of the origins of great ideas.

Three Pioneers

Three names forever linked, not only with Chicago, but with the concept of world-citizenship, are those of Jane Addams, Graham Taylor, and Mary McDowell. The Chicago Federation of Settlements was conceived and dedicated by them and their early contemporaries to the interpretation and furtherance of the work of settlements. In the records of the first decade and a half of the federation, a wealth of material testifying to wisdom and forethought is to be found. An attempt to list the contributions these pioneers made to Chicago and to the world will always fail of its purpose, because of the magnitude of their participation. But in a brief chronological survey of these old records, from 1894 to 1908, the clue to greatness is clear, suggesting the larger canvas that still remains for some major historian to frame.

As recorded in the minutes, "Representatives of the social settlements in Chicago met at Hull House, October 7, 1894, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of forming a Social Settlement Federation. Miss Addams called the meeting to order and Professor Charles Zeublin was elected to preside. The following settlements responded to roll-call: Hull House, Northwestern University Settlement, Maxwell Street, University of Chicago Settlement, Epworth House, and Chicago Commons. Upon Dr. Taylor's motion it was voted to organize a federation, of which Miss Addams was elected president, and Dr. Taylor, secretary." The executive committee was to consist of the officers, and a representative from each member house. In those early years meetings were held only every three months.

It is always amusing to be reminded that there is nothing new under the sun, and that mechanics of organization seek the same simplifications over and over again. For example, at this first meeting it was voted to "prepare a blank form for the uniform tabulation of social statistics gathered at the settlements."

The profitable custom of inviting outstanding men and women in fields important to the ideology of settlement work to share experiences was established at the beginning of the federation. Percy Alden of Mansfield House, East London, spoke on the work of British settlements at a meeting in 1895, and it was recorded that a lively discussion of socialism followed.

From 1895 to 1904, topics for the quarterly meetings ranged through the conduct of clubs and classes, fees for music schools, relief problems, to the relationship of settlements to municipal politics.

In 1896, a committee of five, which included Julia Lathrop and Dr. Taylor, was appointed to define "what constitutes a settlement, and what should constitute membership in a settlement federation." The final report of the findings quotes Miss Lathrop as saying, "The committee appointed to define what a settlement is, has been unable to arrive at a determination, which in itself is looked upon as a report of progress."

Work Relief Problems

In February of 1897, Dr. Taylor called attention to "the existence of unusual distress in settlement neighborhoods, and it was deemed wise to call a special meeting to consider the problem of relief." At the special meeting the newly popular idea of work relief was discussed, and the advisability of sewing rooms to which mothers could bring their children and make needed garments for the family while relief was dispensed privately in an adjoining room. According to the minutes there was lively dissension. Miss McDowell announced that until a broader plan was hit upon she would accept whatever she could get—namely such a sewing room supported by the King's Daughters. The project was generally characterized by members as little better than nothing, with Dr. Taylor terming it wide of the mark. Mrs. Florence Kelley "vigorously denounced the whole idea, saying she felt relief should be handled by the relief societies as the settlements were too inexperienced to handle such work."

Miss McDowell became president of the federation in 1897, and John Gavit, editor of *The Commons,* secretary. Problems of relief, municipal lodging houses, city garbage disposal are recorded as matters of deep concern to federation members in the next two years, and various committees conferred with the mayor and other public officials on these issues. "A series of free lectures in the public schools on municipal economics" was proposed in 1897 by George Hooker, who outlined studies prepared by a circle of interested friends.

No Ivory Towers

Topics familiar today are found again and again in those listed for discussion meetings—for instance, "The Relation of the Settlement to Positive Programs"—and to other issues of political, social, and religious reform. The ivory tower seemingly had not been built that could contain these vigorous social workers. But in the same breath, as it were, there was also an evening given over to "ethical problems" which included, "Shall we allow boys" [girls were not even mentioned] "to play cards in the reading rooms on Sunday or in the settlements at

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all?" Another one, "Shall we crusade against beer, and what is the attitude toward the saloon, Sunday picnics, masquerade balls, and dancing in general?"

True to procedure through all time, a committee was then appointed to consider these matters and "the formulation of a program upon which the settlements could agree." The whole subject was laid on the table by Dr. Taylor's request some months later, since the committee had decided "the adoption of a definite program about these matters was a trend toward institutionalism in the settlements." What toe-treading this avoided is not specified!

In October of 1898, a meeting was held that would be long important to Chicago. By this time, seven more settlements had been added to the role: Henry Booth, Clybourne Avenue, Elm Street, Forward Movement, Mutual Benefit, Helen Heath, Neighborhood House.

Spreading Out

Mr. Galway, now president, asked for the report of the committee appointed to suggest any concerted effort the settlement might make for the betterment of municipal conditions. Dr. Taylor presented the report as follows:

"That each settlement by means of its educational classes and clubs, its dissemination of literature, and by personal influence and its provision for public addresses and discussions shall endeavor to secure:

1. The assumption by the board of education of establishment, maintenance, and management of kindergartens, playgrounds, vacation schools, and of parental schools for derelict children.

2. The establishment of a separate court and place of detention for juvenile delinquents, and an appropriation for whatever is needed to put to immediate use the recently erected boys dormitory of the House of Correction.

3. The improvement, codification and publication of the building and sanitary laws and ordinances, and those providing for the better housing of the people. The establishment and maintenance by the city of public baths, small parks, and places of public comfort. Larger provisions for music in the parks, especially in the most densely populated districts. Provision for the cost of repaving streets. The abolition of the contract system in public work.

4. Legal provision for the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities."

The minutes of those early years earn respect as models of brevity; but some entries are tantalizing—such as, "Dr. Taylor opened the discussion on the attitudes of the settlements toward radicalism, and each representative gave an opinion on the subject." Many discussions are characterized throughout the chronicles as "interesting" "animated" "free"—which suggests exchange of good thoughts sadly unrecorded.

Lillian Wald of Henry Street Settlement, New York, was guest speaker at the June 1902 meeting; her topic, "New Features of Work in the New York Settlements." But apparently she got no further in her talk than a proposed plan

Florence Kelley

to open social halls where light wines and malt liquors would be sold, when another "lively discussion" ensued, for the Chicago settlements had shortly before participated in a countrywide investigation of the liquor problem.

Another perennial problem came up in 1903. Miss McDowell and Mrs. Kelley graphically presented the problem of children engaged in street trades, especially newsboys. Miss McDowell said, "The gist of the matter is that it is impossible to rid the streets of children under fourteen years of age, but an investigation should be made if only to center public attention on the problem." The federation voted to constitute itself a Committee-of-the-Whole; an investigation subsequently was made covering a two-day and night period, with interviews of 1000 newsboys. A full report of findings was published later.

John Gavit's magazine, *The Commons*, in 1904 was reported as merging with *The Charities*—the new publication to be called *The Charities and Commons*, with "new impetus and wider scope." Here was the embryo which in 1909 was born as *The Survey*.

Into Local Politics

The settlement and local politics was the subject for a series of meetings in 1904. Raymond Robins, then head of Northwestern University Settlement, discussed the political boss and his relation to the political machine.

Jane Addams

Mr. Robins contended that it was advisable for settlements to participate actively in local politics, since they had so greatly to do with improvement of neighborhood conditions. He counseled the recognition of the political boss—good or bad—and the use of his influence when needed to put good men into office. He emphasized the necessity of "getting in touch with men in their own haunts—the lodging house, the saloons, and the street corners," in order to get out and influence the vote, and said settlement workers "must be able to make strong statements as to why one candidate is not good and the other is." He reminded listeners that "it is not always possible for the reformer to get what he wants, but the boss can get it always."

Growing concern with labor and the union movement registers in the records of the next few years. In June 1904, Miss McDowell, who was in the thick of the Packing House strike, reported on the evils of slugging, but according to the record, advised against action, since "some men approve of slugging."

In minutes of this same meeting another interesting matter is considered. "A man living in a settlement which had always been identified with a trades union. During a strike, this man, confined to his room with temporary illness, held interviews with non-union men, with a view to employing them. This was resented by the union, who felt that it was a breach of good faith. Upon discussion of this question it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the settlement should stand for what is right, thus excluding acknowledged law-breakers whether civil or religious. Inasmuch then as a settlement purports to stand for the right, the individual who becomes voluntarily a part of any settlement with a

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definite policy should conform to its principles as long as he remains a part of the settlement."

In 1906, Gregory Maxim, representing the Russian revolutionists, spoke on the revolution at a meeting at Hull House.

Problems of the immigrant were spotlighted in 1907 when Frances A. Kellor spoke on "The immigrant girl and her problem of adjustment to urban life." Jane Addams offered the use of Hull House as an information center through which arrivals and addresses of these girls could be cleared, and member houses of the federation were asked to assume some responsibility for the social and industrial welfare of such girls in their respective neighborhoods. A long discussion of the grave implications of this undertaking followed.

The Commissioner of Health in 1908 asked the cooperation of the settlements in investigating housing and sanitary conditions, and Allen T. Burns was appointed chairman of a committee to work with the health department on a general survey. Miss Addams, always the opportunist, at this point in the proceedings reminded the commissioner of the need for public school nurses, to which he replied that although the budget made provision for such service, he did not know what the city council would do about it.

Self-Examination

A meeting of settlement workers in New York City, which Dr. Taylor had attended, was reported on later in 1908. He said "that a discussion arose on the function of the settlement, some holding that it should represent the neighborhood interests only and should secure the larger results by articulating with its neighboring settlement. The boundary for the scope of its work should be geographically determined. Others believed that the activity cannot be geographically bounded, inasmuch as a settlement is, after all, a method—a manifestation of democracy, a group of people united in their viewpoint and hence the settlement neighborhood is a spiritual unit, and its work to promote civic organization wherever possible and to secure the wider neighborhood affiliations."

The last entry in the little brown minute book for these fourteen formative years records changes to come, new fields of concentration, and continued willingness to move with the times. On May 13, 1908, Allen T. Burns presented a plan for reorganization of the Chicago Federation, to bring it to conformity with the New York Association of Neighborhood Workers. Thereupon a new constitution was adopted along with a new name—"The Association of Neighborhood Workers" with a sub-title, "A League for Progressive Legislation and Civic Progress"—which reflected concisely the long story of intrepid faith that made welfare history.

The Perfect Panel Parley

(Complete with Clichés)

THOMAS D. ELIOT

Dick: This topic that has been thrown in our laps this morning has certainly been kicked around a lot, but it's still on the fire, and the current news has long-range implications that are packed with dynamite. Nobody expects the big shots to have all the answers, but we're all on the spot. We haven't time for a grass roots job, but perhaps we can give our listeners an over-all picture of over-all plans as a backdrop for postwar developments. Would you go along with me on that, Tom?

Tom: Yes, Dick, we need an over-all approach to this problem. I am all for taking our hair down and going to town on this thing. It ties in with the retooling

of all our recognized agencies for the war effort. The present over-all set-up has a lot on the ball, but I'd like to hear Harry, here, take it to pieces. There are a lot of points that the rank and file ought to be briefed on if the over-all program is not to bog down for lack of specific techniques. Don't you agree with me about that, Harry?

Harry: I believe Tom's got something there, Dick. We haven't time to spell it out, but we need a breakdown of the dynamic factors in the over-all situation before we attempt to do our stuff on the global level.

Dick: Wouldn't you both agree that from here on out we have got to do a build-up for an action program? We've got to put teeth in it or we'll find ourselves being panned for being just another bunch of do-gooders. Now, Harry, I'm going to pass the ball to Tom for a while and let him play around with it.

Tom: Well, Harry, I'm going to stick my neck out for you to shoot at. One of our first steps in dealing with the total community is the topside industrialists. I believe we have to have a shelf of projects on the national, state, and local levels, as a springboard from which we can move in on this thing and do a real job.

Dick: Still and all, I believe that you've got to meet the situation as you find it, whether on the local, state, or national level. From here on in the foundation boys are going to have to carry the ball. How else could we implement a how-to-do-it campaign here on the home front?

Harry: Dick, I don't want to needle you, but I'm going to pick that one up. I'm glad Tom underscored the need for people with the know-how. The swivel chair cowboys can't just pull the solution out of a hat.

Tom: Well, Harry, as Dick would like to say, it's easy to get off the beam with stereotypes, but there are certain basic semantic factors that you just can't brush off without finding yourself behind the 8-ball.

Harry: In other words, what we seem to be trying to say here, is that. . .

Dick: Gentlemen, our time is up, now. Thank you for taking a candid shot at the current critical phases of this perennial headache. We now have a backstage close-up of specific dynamic factors involved. You have set the pattern of over-all goals as over-all objectives and have given us an over-all frame of reference in which we must move ahead into the new era that opens before us.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

Scientific Research

Two bills are before Congress dealing with the urgent question of enlarged governmental participation in scientific research. Both measures were drawn in response to President Truman's suggestion of a single federal agency designed to promote and support research in the basic and social sciences, in all matters pertaining to national defense, and in medicine, public health, and allied fields; provide financial assistance to young scientists; coordinate and control the scientific activities of all federal agencies; make fully, freely, and publicly available to commerce, industry, agriculture, and scientific institutions the fruits of research financed by federal funds.

The major difference between the two bills is in the make-up and the responsibilities of the proposed agency. The Kilgore bill (S.1297) would set up a National Science Foundation, headed by a director, with an advisory board consisting of eight government officials plus eight members appointed by the President. The bill prescribes broadly how the agency's funds are to be allocated.

The Magnuson bill (S.1285) would establish a National Research Foundation, headed by a board of nine members, appointed by the President. The Foundation is given wide latitude in the use of its funds and the shaping of its program. This measure is widely supported by scientists and scientific bodies as most likely to set up machinery through which the federal government will stimulate and further research, without hampering or controlling scientific activities.

Annual Meeting

A firsthand account of the plight of the displaced persons still held in German concentration camps was brought to the annual meeting of Survey Associates by Earl G. Harrison, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, who visited the camps at the request of President Harry S. Truman last summer. The meeting was held at the Cosmopolitan Club in New York City, on November 27.

Mr. Harrison, a member of the board of Survey Associates, described conditions as he saw them in the thirty camps he visited in the British and American zones. Of the 6,500,000 displaced persons in Germany on V-E Day, "over 4,000,000 had been sent home by July," he said. "At this time, about 1,000,000 remain. Eventually we shall come down to a 'hard core' of at least 100,000 people for whom some solution outside the gigantic repatriation program must be found. When I saw them, they felt they were being treated not as our fellow-fighters against totalitarianism, but much more like prisoners."

While conditions in the camps have improved in the weeks since he made his report to the President, "the latest news indicates clearly that much remains to be done." Mr. Harrison is convinced that the only real solution of the tragic problem of these "stateless and non-repatriable" victims of Nazi barbarism is not "better camps," but "their quick evacuation from Germany—to Palestine for those who want to go there, to other lands for those whose ties are elsewhere. Palestine is the main hope, but not the only one."

He added, "Our army has proved its ability to move millions of people with speed and humanity. It will have no trouble in evacuating this last 100,000 from Germany and Austria, once doors are open to receive them."

Attainable Goal

It is no doubt more than merely fortuitous that the "known-how" needed to implement at least one of President Truman's health goals is already at hand. Since 1943, the committee on local health units of the American Public Health Association has been studying the practical problems involved in completely covering the country with adequate public health services. Their report, published earlier this fall as a Commonwealth Fund publication, shows in complete detail how this can be done most economically and efficiently.

By adequate public health service, the committee means: (1) a local public health unit covering every area of 50,000 population or more; (2) a minimum staff consisting of one full time health officer, one public health nurse for every 5,000 of the population, two workers in environmental sanitation per 50,000, one clerk per 15,000, and part time clinicians, dentists, laboratory and other technicians as required.

Precise recommendations regarding the number of local units needed, staff, and necessary expenditures for each, are presented for every state in the union. Key to the whole plan is the reduction by consolidation for health purposes of the country's 18,000 "political jurisdictions" to 1,197, with none covering less than 50,000 population. Testifying to a triumph of realism in the committee's study procedures is the fact that all but two state health officers have given basic concurrence to the jurisdictional consolidation and other recommendations applicable to their own states.

The annual cost of these 1,197 health units is estimated at $127,000,000. Present expenditures total $77,000,000, but for nearly a third of the population it provides no public health service worthy of the name. One can hardly fail to concur with the report's conclusion that here is a practically attainable goal.

Housing Roundup

On November 6, New Yorkers reaffirmed their approval of the state's public housing program when they passed Proposition No. 1 by a two to one majority. This resounding endorsement will enable the state's low cost housing program to go forward immediately. It will provide homes for about 6,000 New York City families—about 20,000 to 25,000 individuals—eligible for this type of housing.

This action comes at a propitious moment when the city is faced with the greatest housing crisis in its history. But with practically no vacancies in decent buildings and with thousands of veterans returning monthly, rejoicing should be tempered by the realization that this new housing, not yet built, will be only a drop in the bucket toward the needed supply.

The passage of Proposition No. 1 emphasizes the part citizens can play in improving the housing situation in a positive way, for while no Gallup poll exists to evaluate the exact effects of the work of the State-Wide Citizens Committee for the Housing Referendum (see *Survey Midmonthly,* October, 1945, page 273), by general agreement of those in the know, it deserves no little credit for assuring the Proposition's passage, and much credit for the large percentage of favorable votes.

Among other things, this committee helped communities organize special local committees, prepared and distributed over 600,000 pieces of literature, and prepared, recorded and distributed radio scripts.

Since election, New York City has been a veritable beehive of official scouting for feasible plans to alleviate the crucial housing shortage. Mayor-elect O'Dwyer has appointed a committee of experts under the chairmanship of Park Commissioner

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Robert Moses to draw up and present a plan for his consideration within the month. Mayor LaGuardia has offered to cooperate now in any way his successor-to-be requests. In the meantime, he has appointed a committee of his own to explore the causes for the bottleneck in building construction. Simultaneously, Governor Dewey has named a third committee to confer with him in Albany to devise ways to meet the situation. Finally, the Housing Authority of New York City has called a public hearing looking toward similar objectives.

All these activities—which many experts point out should indeed have been initiated months ago, or even longer—are still in the preliminary stage at this writing. Results of their various deliberations are being awaited by the whole country, for the New York housing crisis is duplicated in different degrees in all states and thousands of cities, and New York has always shown forward-looking leadership in the housing program.

Long Range Notes—The Citizens Housing Council of New York has just made public a mammoth proposal to clear the city's slums in ten years through private financing and at a cost to the taxpayers of accepting a one percent sales tax. . . . The revised Wagner-Ellender housing bill (see *Survey Midmonthly*, September, 1945, page 234), sponsored also in its present form by Senator Robert A. Taft, was introduced in Congress last month. Now in committee hearings, it may be a couple of months before it reaches the House where it will be keenly debated—favorably and otherwise. Now is the time for all groups and individuals interested in backing this, the country's first over-all proposed housing program, to organize quickly and dynamically.

The Need Speaks

President Truman's health message last month included impressively marshaled evidence of the need for a truly adequate, nationwide governmental health program. The facts are not new, but taken together they speak with a voice which should be heard above the clamor of political and professional controversies.

We lose more people each year from preventable and premature deaths than we lost in battle or from war injuries during the entire war.

An average of 7,000,000 people a day are unable to perform their usual tasks because of sickness or injury. About half of these are out of regular employment.

Thirty percent of the men examined by Selective Service were rejected as unfit for military duty.

There are at least 2,000,000 people in the United States who are mentally ill. As many as 10,000,000 will probably need hospitalization for mental illness sometime in their lifetime. . . . Cancer is responsible for over 160,000 recorded deaths annually.

The poor have more sickness, but they get less medical care. . . . People in rural areas do not get the same amount or quality of medical attention as those in cities.

Fifteen million people in 40 percent of the nation's counties have no local hospital which meets even minimum professional standards.

Forty million people live in counties still lacking full time public health services.

In the aggregate, all health services—public health agencies, physicians, dentists, nurses, hospitals, and laboratories—absorb only 4 percent of the national income.

Many of these same facts appeared in the Gunn-Platt survey of voluntary health agencies (see "From Yesterday to Tomorrow in the Voluntary Health Movement," *Survey Midmonthly*, October 1945), as evidence of the need for national planning by our private health services. But, difficult as may be the solution of practical issues of ways and means in both areas, the pressure of the situation which they reflect is bound to continue as a persistent challenge to *both* governmental and private action.

Honoris Causa

The Reverend James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, was awarded a medal at a luncheon in New York last month by the Workers Defense League in recognition of his "distinguished service for labor's rights." Dr. Liston Pope spoke at the luncheon for the Federal Council, Matthew Woll for the AFL, James Carey for the CIO, Anna Arnold Hedgeman for the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. The presentation was made by Nathaniel N. Minkoff, secretary of the Dress and Waistmakers Union of Greater New York.

Mr. Myers has been a circuit rider extraordinary in his chosen field. In preparation for it, he had been a pastor of churches, was for seven years director of personnel in a factory. Since 1925 he has traveled the country over for the Federal Council—meeting workingmen and foremen, labor leaders and company presidents, county sheriffs, mayors and governors. Out of these contacts he has evolved a philosophy and an approach to industrial peace. The philosophy is based on his Christian theology. The method is studious investigation.

When people remind you that "there are two sides to this labor issue," he writes, "they grossly underestimate the facts. There are at least seventeen sides." And in a pamphlet especially designed for churchmen: "Instead of swallowing whole some newspaper story or a verbal rumor, it is incumbent on an honest minister or church member to go down the line and find out whether or not what he has heard is true. It is both intellectually dishonest and morally reprehensible to base one's attitudes on rumors and newspaper stories without checking them."

"Do You Know Labor?" is the characteristic title of his book on labor problems and the labor movement—one of the best books for the intelligent layman ever written, full of wisdom and human understanding.

War-Born Volunteers

One of the most valuable factors of victory, the "war-born" volunteer, came in for his share of reconversion attention, at a "town meeting," held in New York on November 20, sponsored by *The New York Times*. Under the title, "Reconversion of the Volunteer," speakers discussed the volunteer as a citizen in a democracy, the stages of attitudes toward volunteer work, the significant work done by volunteers in wartime, and their satisfactions and dissatisfactions in their experiences.

Eduard Lindeman, professor of philosophy at the New York School of Social Work, reported on the last item, from informal talks with men and women who had done wartime volunteer work in all kinds of situations. The satisfactions were four: a chance to participate in the war, a way to use skills, a way of "getting prestige in our set," and an opportunity to gain new knowledge. The dissatisfactions were five: poor supervision, no chance to participate in important decisions, no opportunity for developing the new skills learned, no chance to initiate anything, and the great number of times "we were made to feel inferior."

The hope that social work is now entering on a period when the partnership of the volunteer and professional will become a more active one, was expressed by Leonard Mayo, dean of the School of Applied Social Sciences at Western Reserve University. Mrs. de Forrest Van Slyck, vice-president of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., reported that among the eleven million volunteers registered in January, 1944, there were more men than women, more people with full time jobs than those not employed.

Consensus of the meeting was that there is great need for dignified training for volunteers, definite job descriptions, and more imaginative planning to give opportunity to the volunteer to interpret to his community the causes of social breakdown and the resulting needs.

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

CURRENT EFFORTS IN CONGRESS to kill or emasculate the Full Employment Bill bears out Senator Murray's contention that there are small but exceedingly powerful groups in this country who do not want full employment.

The measure passed by the Senate in October, after weeks of study by the Banking and Finance Committee, was a much diluted version of the original proposal, as drafted by Senator James E. Murray of Montana, and introduced jointly by him and Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York.

The first week in December, the House Expenditures Committee reported out its version of the Murray-Wagner Bill from which even the words "full employment" had been deleted. In spite of sharp opposition in the committee to the basic principles of the measure, the new draft was favorably reported by a two-to-one vote.

The original House measure, introduced by Congressman Wright Patman of Texas, closely followed the Murray-Wagner draft. It "assured" jobs to all workers able to work and wanting to work, and committed Congress to provide funds for "constructive" public works to take up the slack when private business failed to furnish employment at this level.

The draft reported by the House Expenditures Committee declares its purpose to be to create "in a manner consistent with the American system of free enterprise, the maximum opportunity for employment (including self-employment) and to attain and maintain a high level of employment (including self-employment), production and purchasing power."

Representative Carter Manasco of Alabama, chairman of the committee, is pressing for early consideration of the measure.

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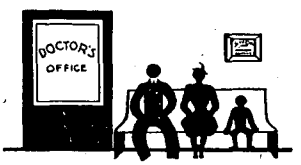
THROUGH A NEAT BIT OF POLITICAL foresightedness the President's health program will be spared one of the earlier hurdles which in the past have doomed similar legislation. As introduced the bill contained no provision for raising funds to pay for the health insurance program and, thereby, avoided referral to the ultra-conservative Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees. It is being handled by Senate Education and Labor and the House Interstate Commerce Committees.

The old team of Murray-Wagner-Dingell are the sponsors of the bill and Senator Murray is chairman of the Senate committee. As such, Murray can arrange for an early hearing on the measure (he has done so already) and can save it from too drastic manhandling in committee. It will be a fight, of course, and the opposition, led by Senator Taft of Ohio, is already crying "socialized medicine," with the *Journal of the American Medical Association* charging that the program would lead to "politically controlled medicine."

President Truman anticipated the socialized medicine charge in his message submitting the program. He said: "None of this is really new. The American people are the most insurance minded people in the world. They will not be frightened off from health insurance because some people misname it socialized medicine."



The message emphasizes the records of the induction centers. As of April 1, 1945, the President pointed out, nearly 5,000,000 male registrants between the ages of eighteen and thirty-seven had been rejected as physically unfit and more than a third of the women who had applied for admission into the WAC for the same reason.

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THE GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION bill, high on the President's list of "must" legislation, has gone to conference.

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IN A RECENT RADIO ADDRESS, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson declared that this country has enough in its larder to feed every man, woman and child in the nation and take the edge off starvation in Europe. Our contribution, he pointed out, would be only enough to bring European supplies up to a livable level. The war ravaged countries can and will do the greater part of the job themselves and most of them will pay for what we contribute.

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SENATOR ROBERTSON OF WYOMING has proposed that federal aid be granted to the states to enable them to raise old age assistance to $60 a month for all those over sixty years of age. The senator is also urging that the "means" test be abolished and that instead eligible applicants should be limited to those not paying an income tax for two years or more.

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THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS Committee has still to act on the various bills protecting veterans' social security rights. The issue threatens to come suddenly to life as more and more millions of servicemen and women are discharged.

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BY A VOTE OF 327 TO 39 THE House on December 6 passed its bill pledging this country to a second $1,350,000,000 contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in 1946. It wrote into the measure a "request" that American press representatives be permitted to report without censorship on the distribution of supplies and services in any country receiving UNRRA aid.

With an unexpected burst of speed, the Senate passed the bill, and it was signed by the President on December 18.

The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee eliminated from the bill for the final $550,000,000 appropriation due on our 1945 commitments the so-called "freedom of the press" rider, imposed by the House. The rider would have barred use of U.S. funds unless U.S. press representatives were permitted to cover operations in the country involved. The "rider" disregarded the fact that no one country can modify the terms under which UNRRA operates, since these were fixed by agreement among the participating nations.

Testimony of General Eisenhower in defense of UNRRA was most effective. The general is a national hero, even if some of his views are causing a few raised eyebrows in Congress. When he talks even the most conservative congressman listens.

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THE NEW FEDERAL SECURITY Administrator, Watson B. Miller, will ask Congress to expand the social security program to include agricultural workers, the self-employed, domestic workers, and employes of non-profit organizations.

Captain Miller (the military title goes back to World War I) will ask, further, that provision be made for the totally and permanently disabled.

Rica Schneider

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THE COUNTRY OVER

Education

The headline news in the world of education today is the international agreement to establish a worldwide organization designed to lift levels of learning and culture.

The decision was taken at a meeting in London in mid-November, after three weeks of continuous sessions, following a year of preparatory work. Representatives of every major country except Soviet Russia participated in plans for the new agency—the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The educational body is to be included within the United Nations Organization, and it will derive its powers from the over-all body.

During the next six months, the affairs of the new organization will be in the hands of an interim commission, which will have to deal with a number of complex problems before the permanent group can meet. It was the hope of the London delegates that the first meeting be held in May 1946, in Paris.

The constitution, which was adopted without opposition, emphasizes the importance of literacy, and of international understanding and confidence as essential to world peace.

It proposes exchange of teachers and students on a scale hitherto unknown, and also the exchange of books and educational materials among all countries. The international body will encourage scientific research, the study of cultural problems, and will in every way possible "advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity."

The organization is to be made up of a General Conference, an Executive Board and a secretariat. Each country is to have five delegates to the General Conference, selected after consultation with cultural groups. Eighteen members will constitute the Executive Board, and the secretariat will consist of a director general and the necessary staff.

The constitution will come into force when twenty nations have adopted it. All members of the United Nations are eligible to membership, and countries not now in the United Nations can be admitted by a two thirds vote of the General Conference.

Each member state will be required to report periodically to the organization on its laws, regulations, and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions.

The interim commission is made up of representatives of each of the United Nations signing the charter in London, with an executive committee of fifteen to prepare the agenda for the first session of the General Conference.

The London conference voted to send all documents relating to its work to members of the United Nations not represented in the sessions, in the hope that the Soviet Government might join the interim commission.

The organization is prohibited from interfering in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any member state. However, the organization will appoint a committee to make annual reports on what is happening in every country. The exchange of educational materials and publications will constitute a record of the type of schooling that is being carried on.

In Print

The Bureau for Intercultural Education, 119 West 57 Street, New York 19, offers a selected and annotated list of books, pamphlets, and bibliographies in its field, prepared by William Van Til.

"Only by Understanding," by William G. Carr of the National Education Association, is No. 52 of the Headline Books, published by the Foreign Policy Association. It is a well documented discussion, in brief compass and interesting style, of "international action in cultural and educational matters."

Industry

The crux of the dispute between the United Automobile Workers and General Motors is the insistence of the union that collective bargaining on the wage question must be carried on in relation to prices and profits. The course of events leading to the strike makes clear this basic issue. First, the UAW-CIO demanded a 30 percent wage increase in order to prevent a cut in "take home" pay with the cut in the hourly work week. The union based its demand on the profits of the corporation, and stipulated that prices for new cars must not be increased to cover the proposed wage increase. The corporation refused the demand, and also refused to base negotiations on profits or prices. Later, General Motors proposed a 10 percent increase, based on increased living costs, which the union rejected. The union's next move was to propose public collective bargaining, on the profits-prices basis. This was rejected by General Motors. Then the union offered to arbitrate the 30 percent wage demand, on condition that the arbitrators have access to the corporation's books, offering to withdraw its wage demand if General Motors could show its inability to meet the demand without raising the prices of cars. The corporation refused.

In the economic brief presented to General Motors in support of the wage demand by Walter P. Reuther, director of the GM department of UAW-CIO, the basis of the union demand is stated thus: "Maintenance of GM workers' wartime level of real wages—equivalent to 30 percent increase in present wage rates without price increase—is an indispensable 'must' in order to prevent disastrous retreat from the national objective of adequate purchasing power in the peacetime economy."

Child Labor

The National Child Labor Committee calls attention to an important amendment to the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act now pending in Congress (S.1349). The bill directly prohibits employers in interstate commerce from employing "oppressive child labor." Under the present act, according to a Supreme Court decision, only employers who actually "produce" or "ship" goods are covered by the child labor provisions. This means that children employed in telegraph messenger service, or on railroads or boats operating in interstate commerce are not covered. The amendment would not change present standards which set a general sixteen-year age minimum for employment in interstate industry, and an eighteen-year minimum for hazardous occupations. "It would merely correct a technical error in the wording of the law which limits the establishments covered," the National Child Labor Committee points out. The committee reports that Western Union is strongly opposing this change.

Labor Policy

Criticism of the federal government's failure to develop "a labor policy that can be regarded as a coherent and integrated system" is included in a recent Brookings Institution study, "Labor Policy of the Federal Government," by Harold W. Metz. The study, made under a Falk Foundation grant, was based on analysis of statutes, administrative activities, and judicial decisions. The author

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concludes that: "In recent years the major objective of the government in this field has been to secure for labor a larger income with shorter hours of work. It has sought to facilitate the attainment of this goal primarily through the bargaining efforts of the workers themselves. Only where they cannot attain desirable wages and working conditions by their own efforts, does the government directly set minimum conditions of employment."

The report states that various mechanisms have been established for composing industrial disputes, but that in practically all instances, labor has been left free to choose whether it will use this machinery, adding, "But in no case is its right to strike really limited or restricted in order to encourage its use of the machinery."

White Collar Convention

The calling of a special postwar convention of the United Office and Professional Workers (CIO) to be held in Cleveland the week of February 18, was authorized by the Union's general executive board, which met in New York City last month. The board also authorized the calling of a general salary conference to which all white collar unions that are affiliated with the CIO or independent will be invited.

Work for the Handicapped

A worldwide survey of recent developments in the training and employment of handicapped men and women is given by the International Labor Office in a new report, "The Training and Employment of Disabled Persons" (302 pp., price $1.50). The foreword points out that the six war years have meant a mounting problem of vocational handicaps due to casualties in battle and to civilians supposedly behind the lines, and also to the health impairment caused by "war conditions of food, shelter and clothing." But "the war . . . has also provided an opportunity to reconsider the problems of their training and employment and to find solutions for them based on the cumulative experience of the past." The survey is divided into eleven chapters with such headings as General Administrative Organization; Coordination of Medical and Vocational Rehabilitation Services; Sheltered Employment for the Severely Disabled; Placement Arrangements. Each section includes detailed factual material from many countries.

In Print

An annotated, selected bibliography on "Organized Labor's Participation in Social Work," compiled by Margaret M. Otto, is offered by the Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10; price 10 cents.

"Group Health Insurance and Sick Benefit Plans in Collective Bargaining," by Helen Baker and Dorothy Dahl, describes a number of plans and proposals, and discusses the major policies and problems they embody. 89 pp. Price $1.50 from the Industrial Relations Section, Department of Economics, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

A program for community surveys of available jobs and labor supply, as a means to reducing unemployment both in volume and duration, is set forth in "Matching Men and Jobs," available without cost from the California State Reconstruction and Re-employment Commission, 631 J Street, Sacramento 14.

A timely account of the structure, program, personalities, and social goals of the British Labor Party is given in "British Labor's Rise to Power," by Harry W. Laidler. Price 25 cents from the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3.

Against Crime

The evils of the detainer or hold order often placed on a prisoner already in prison is discussed at length in *Federal Probation* for July-September 1945. This has been used to insure that on completion of his sentence the prisoner will be available to the authority filing the detainer. Consensus among several authorities writing in that publication is that this practice is punitive rather than rehabilitative. The obvious difficulty in planning successfully for a prisoner when, as a result of a detainer, he is not eligible for parole, is pointed out. In such case, however excellent his prison record, he faces trial in another jurisdiction upon release, and possible sentenc to a different type of correctional institution.

Judge Carroll C. Hincks, U. S. District Court, District of Connecticut, suggests that the practice of comity be extended between states, whereby all authorities with charges against a prisoner would agree on one full sentence in one institution with the possibility of parole. Cooperation on a national basis might be achieved by the Interstate Commission on the Control of Crime, he states.

A policy of a statute of limitations on detainers, requiring a public prosecutor to bring the "detained" prisoner to trial within a specified time or drop the charges, is recommended by James V. Bennett, director, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Judge Van Buren Perry, of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of South Dakota, Aberdeen, agrees that judges should confer and agree on the treatment of a prisoner, and suggests that the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws be asked to study the problem.

Youth Council Bureau

Representatives of thirty child welfare and guidance organizations of Brooklyn, N. Y., conferred with the District Attorney on November 30 regarding help for the sixteen- to twenty-one-year-olds who have been brought into court as law offenders but who have been dismissed with no provision for prevention of further misdemeanor. The outcome of the meeting was the formation of Youth Council Bureau of Brooklyn.

Delinquency Report

"The State's Role in Treating Delinquency," Part II of the interim report of Governor Dewey's Interdepartmental Committee on Delinquency (N.Y.), covers the custody, care, and treatment of convicted offenders in state institutions, and makes recommendations for a more modern and coordinated system of correctional treatment. The committee is composed of the heads of five state agencies—the Departments of Correction, Education, Mental Hygiene, and Social Welfare, and the State Board of Parole.

Recommendations include: A reception center in the Department of Correction to receive, study, and determine treatment for young male offenders sentenced to an institutional term; granting of authority for interdepartmental transfers of certain offenders among the Departments of Correction, Mental Hygiene, and Social Welfare, and for intradepartmental transfers within the Departments of Social Welfare and Mental Hygiene; consolidation of all parole functions under the State Board of Parole; additional psychiatric personnel for institutions in the Department of Correction; a reception and treatment center for girls; a secure institution for over-aggressive boys not suited for treatment in an open type of institution.

Probation Costs Less

Per capita cost of probationary supervision in Massachusetts in 1944 was $54.40, as compared with $716.50 for prison care, reports the National Probation Association in the pamphlet "Probation—What it is—How it works."

Other figures cited: $5,984,354.07 collected in 1943 in New York State from probationers for the support of their dependent families; $152,307.34 paid over by probationers in Massachusetts in 1944 for property stolen or damaged.

The United States District Courts reported that in the year ending June 30, 1944, 16,549 persons terminated their probation and only 1,296 or 7.8 percent

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violated it. "In spite of serious handicaps, the most important of which is perhaps the lack of trained personnel due to inadequate appropriations, probation succeeds."

Five cents each from the association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

Spotting Delinquency Areas

Juvenile delinquency has its greatest incidence in industrial and commercial sections, among families of poor rather than average education, and in areas where housing is poor and rent cheap, according to map studies done by the research department of the Council of Social agencies in Oakland, Calif. It was also learned that the fewest youngsters were being served by boys' and girls' agencies in these sections where the problem was most critical.

The folder of maps prepared by the Oakland Council to discover areas of needs and services, is based on material in "Studies in Population and Juvenile Delinquency," a summary of their three major projects of the past year—child population study, estimates of total population, and the incidence of delinquency by census tract. These materials are now being utilized by the local police department, city planning department, public schools, and other community agencies.

In Print

Affirming that "every delinquent boy or girl is a glaring symbol of neglect on the part of the home, the church, the school and the community as a whole," the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has prepared a booklet "Juvenile Guidance . . . A Plan for Action," offering concrete suggestions to its local units for attacking the problem.

Mental Hygiene

The relationship of mental hygiene to the establishment of world peace was emphasized by Major General G. Brock Chisholm, Deputy Minister of National Health of Canada, speaking at the 36th annual meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, held in New York on November 1 and 2.

"Mental hygiene doesn't mean just keeping out of mental institutions," said General Chisholm, "it means being able to think about everything in terms of cause and effect." Honest thinking, he said, was the only salvation for a world in which the consistent human behavior pattern is going to war every fifteen or twenty years.

In spite of the magnitude of the mental hygiene problem in the country today, hope for ultimate solution was held out by Dr. Robert H. Felix, medical director of the U. S. Public Health Service's mental hygiene division. Dr. Felix pointed out that illnesses which have been recognized as a serious hazard to the public health have always been attacked by coordinated public effort and brought under control. "Certainly," he added, "a type of disorder which fills over half the hospital beds in the country . . . such as is the case with neuropsychiatric disorders, must be considered a public health problem of paramount importance."

Training of more personnel—psychiatrists, psychiatric social workers, and psychologists—was, of course, a primary practical problem. Dr. Felix headed the list of an urgent four-point program for the U. S. Public Health Service, with this item. Pointing to the fact that the entire country has, at present, only 3,500 psychiatrists to serve the many patients needing care, Dr. Thomas A. C. Rennie, associate professor of psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College, and director of the committee's rehabilitation division, recommended drastic and immediate action for federal support of training and a combined pooling of hospital training resources so that minimal staff needs for the mental health of America could be met.

The inadequacy of community facilities for diagnosis and treatment of mental illness clearly revealed by the heavy demand from returning veterans as well as civilians suffering from maladjustments produced by the impact of war, was a recurrent theme in the addresses of the two-day meeting. Dr. Felix said that passage of the "National Mental Health" bill in Congress was absolutely necessary in order to relieve existing conditions.

In the midst of papers dealing with ways of grappling with problems of mental illness in our adult population, Dr. Martha M. Eliot, associate chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, entered a plea for preventive care. A mental health program should be planned for the benefit of all children, she said, not just those who show symptoms of illness. Such a program should be an integral part of general health and welfare services.

A special feature of the meetings was the announcement of winners in the contest conducted by the magazine, *Modern Hospital*, for the best essays in improved hospital treatment of psychiatric patients. First, second, and third prizes went, respectively, to Lieutenant L. L. Hasenbush, Medical Corps, USNR, formerly instructor in psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University; Gerard V. Haigh, formerly a boys' worker with YMCA and Boys' Village, and now a conscientious objector, working under the Civilian Public Service mental hygiene program as an attendant at Norwich State Hospital; and Captain K. R. Eissler, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, who received his award in absentia, as he was on duty at Fort Jackson, S. C., where he is chief of consultation service in the Regional Hospital.

The Lasker Award for meritorious service in promoting mental health was divided between Dr. John Rawlings Rees, consultant in psychiatry for the British Army, and General Chisholm, for their work in the field of rehabilitation. Presentation was made by General Omar N. Bradley.

Professional

"The Road to Community Reorganization," a consultants' report issued by the Woman's Foundation, lists minimal educational, health, welfare, and recreational facilities needed in every community, and recommends federal leadership for these areas through a new cabinet post. From the foundation, 10 East 40 Street, New York 16.

An unusual "how-to-do-it" publication of the National Publicity Council is "Working With Newspapers," by Gertrude Simpson. Aiming for a good headline, how to work into all the newspaper departments, and who's who on the paper, are some of the angles covered.

This manual is useful for anyone, but is especially well designed for the busy executive who has to get the news of his agency into the paper along with everything else he has to do. Little tips on how to handle photographers at meetings, and how to prepare releases, and so on, are given with examples of the right and wrong way. Seventy-five cents a copy (quantity rates) from the council, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10.

Case-Finding on Wheels

Tackling the problem of making themselves known to New Yorkers who might need help and not know where to go for it, "Eight Family Agencies" designed the poster shown here and placed it in all subways and elevated trains in New York City.

The information service of the Welfare Council of New York City, which handled the resulting flood of inquiries, had to borrow social workers from the other agencies to supplement their own staff in taking the calls.

Sample phone applicants: a man whose wife had died leaving four small children; a woman having trouble with her husband; a deserted wife unable to plan for her children.

"Eight Family Agencies," members of which include three nonsectarian agencies

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and five Catholic and Jewish agencies serving the five boroughs of New York City, is under the chairmanship of Frances Taussig of the Jewish Social Service Association. Secretary and chairman of publicity is Clare Tousley, of the Community Service Society.

Community Organization

"When community organization workers learn to determine what the community's concern is, and work with this instead of trying directly to foster programs and services, a special community organization skill will develop." So writes Hester Graham Stoll in an article "Are We Doing Community Organization?" which appears in the October issue of *Community Service* published by The Council of Social Agencies of the District of Columbia and vicinity. Among her suggestions is: "Community chest campaign collectors might be taught to collect contributions of the people's interest in social welfare problems and their suggestions as well as their money."

People and Things

The Institute of Pastoral Care at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston has awarded a clinical fellowship in pastoral care to Rev. James H. Burns of Princeton, Mass. The first such fellowship offered by the institute, it will provide both teaching and research opportunities in the field of ministering to individuals.

New Jobs

J. Gilmore Marquis has been appointed national director of Red Cross service in veterans hospitals, a new program to expand and coordinate the work of volunteers in these institutions. Mr. Marquis, a naval veteran of World War II, has been serving as assistant to the administrator of Red Cross services to the armed forces.

The Girl Scout Organization has announced that Julian Harris Salomon will fill a newly created position on their staff as national camp consultant. An estimated $5,000,000 will be spent in Girl Scout camp development, as a result of a wartime increase in membership from 600,000 to over a million. Mr. Salomon was formerly regional executive with the USO and previous to that, a member of the National Park Service. His published books include "The American Indian Pageant" and "Camping and Scouting Lore."

Colonel Howard A. Rusk, whose pioneering work with the convalescent division of the air corps during the war attracted nationwide attention, has temporarily resigned from the army medical corps to serve as consultant on physical rehabilitation with the Baruch Committee on Physical Medicine.

Dr. Ernest Lyman Stebbins, Commissioner of Health in New York City, has been appointed professor of public health administration in the School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University, and will assume his new position next July on the retirement of Dr. Allen W. Freeman. Dr. Stebbins will also become assistant director of the School and will succeed Dr. Lowell J. Reed, the present director.

Max Stern, prominent social welfare executive, has been appointed director of the community relations department of the National Refugee Service. Mr. Stern has been executive director of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Jewish Social Service Bureau of Syracuse, N. Y., for the past eight years.

George W. Rabinoff has been appointed deputy director of welfare of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He has had years of experience in social welfare work in the United States.

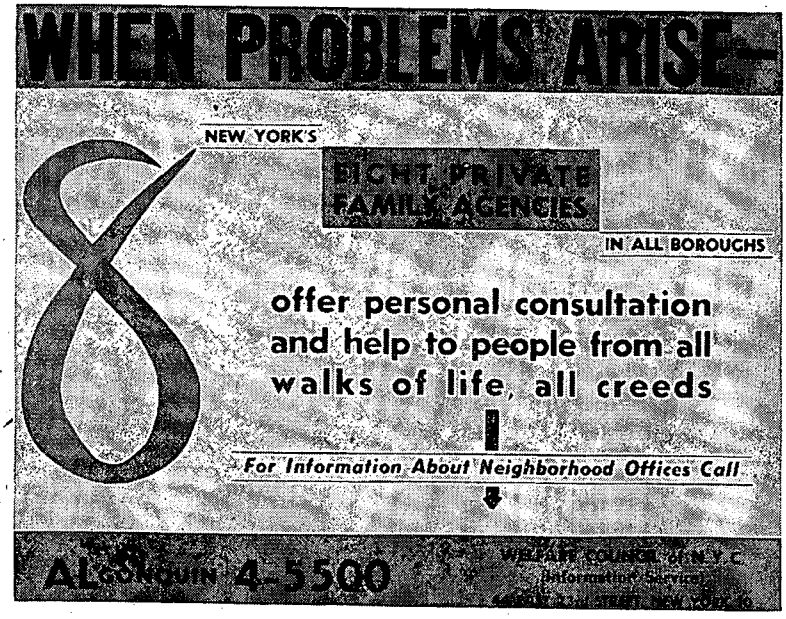
Deaths

EMMA L. DEGRAW, the last surviving founder of the American Red Cross, in August at Washington, D. C., at the age of ninety-five. She was a member of the little group which met in 1881 at the home of Clara Barton to found the Red Cross, and maintained her interest in that organization throughout her life. She served as an active volunteer during World War I, and took part in the golden jubilee celebration in 1931.

LEON C. FAULKNER, sociologist and for seventeen years managing director of the Children's Village at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., at the age of sixty-one at Binghamton, N. Y., in October. Among his achievements at the Village was the setting up of a mental hygiene clinic, new trade schools, and a progressive education school. Four thousand boys, who once were under his supervision there, are now useful members of society. Mr. Faulkner was a former president of the American Prison Association and a member of many organizations, including the National Crime Prevention Institute and the International Boys' Work Council.

PHILIP W. AYRES, founder of the first School for Social Work in New York, last month in New York City at the age of eighty-four. The school organized by Mr. Ayres in 1892 later became the New York School for Social Work, now a part of Columbia University. A social welfare worker in early life, he served as general secretary of the Associated Charities in Cincinnati and in Chicago, and as assistant secretary of the Charity Organization Society in New York. For health reasons, he left the welfare field in 1901, and devoted the rest of his life to forestry, working with the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

CHARLES NISON, director, personal service division of United Seamen's Service in New York, November 30. From 1932 to 1939, Mr. Nison worked in TERA and the New York State Department of Public Welfare. Previous to his joining the USS staff, he had spent three years with the Greater New York Fund in charge of basic data and community relationships. He had set up special emergency personal services for merchant seamen in more than 140 USS facilities throughout the world.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BOOK REVIEWS

DOCTORS AT WAR, edited by Morris Fishbein M.D., Dutton, $5.

THE RECENT EXPOSÉ OF THE VETERANS Administration supplied convenient rotten tomatoes for opponents of "government" medicine. Dr. Morris Fishbein, as editor of "Doctors at War," shows the public the efficiency and high quality of government medicine, organized to meet the nation's wartime needs. It is strange that this outstanding opponent of the whole idea should be the one to pull together the best collection of articles in American medical organization in time of crisis; for in doing so he not only shows that doctors were able to rise to the necessities of the occasion, but that under federal organization the doctor-patient relationship survived and the quality of care was first-rate.

This book is the chronicle of medicine during the war years. It is the saga of new drugs, of the use of blood plasma, of organization for prompt treatment of casualties. It will make exciting reading for every person who had a relative or friend at a World War II battle front.

Statements by the chief of each agency that mobilized medical resources for war, demonstrate the tremendous job done in all fields of medical work. Coordination between the various branches of services and between the medical corps and the combat units they supported are miracles of science and American ingenuity and selflessness. Doctors everywhere gave unstintingly of their knowledge and technical abilities to further the welfare of our fighting men and civilians.

The lessons of this volume for peacetime are our primary concern now. Can our experience in medical organization for war be turned to the constructive social needs of democracy? What will happen to the servicemen who will return to their homes in medically underprivileged communities, after having had the best that modern medical science has to offer?

The medical profession may well be proud of its wartime record. Will it meet the peacetime challenge as well?

New York City — CLAIRE L. PERRY

CAMPING FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN. Edited by Harry H. Howett. The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., Elyria, Ohio. $1.

IF YOU ARE PLANNING TO OPEN A CAMP for crippled children or if you are already operating such a camp, this is the book for which you have been waiting. The authors, members of the committee on camping of the National Association for Crippled Children and Adults, cover the entire field with vigorous thoroughness, presenting the material with keen insight into the special problems of the handicapped child.

The book is divided conveniently into chapters with complete subtitles, making it useful for easy reference. Technical details are discussed fully, from choosing the camp site to purchasing an electric dishwasher; from sample records and application forms to the intricacies of camp insurance. The authors stress the importance of defining the "crippled child" at the start of any camp venture and of careful selection of those children "who will secure the greatest benefit from camping experience, supervised activities, and group living."

The chapters on "Personnel" and "Program" might well be required reading for director and counselors in any camp, for the authors are acutely aware of modern trends in the philosophy of camping, with emphasis on camper participation and small group activity.

The do's and the don'ts, the hazards to be avoided, the mass of detail, may seem almost prohibitive to some prospective camp sponsors. It should be realized that the authors are presenting the blueprints for an ideal, and for many organizations the material will be suggestive rather than mandatory. But those who wish to initiate a successful modern camp, with a maximum of usefulness to a handicapped group, will welcome this carefully planned and organized volume interpreting the needs and special problems of the crippled child and challenging the community to offer him the best in camping experience. KATHERINE BURT JACKSON

Providence, R. I.

IN THE MARGINS OF CHAOS, by Francesca M. Wilson. Macmillan. $3.

THIS VOLUME OF RECOLLECTIONS BY Francesca M. Wilson, a relief worker associated with the Society of Friends in England, is a most timely contribution to the literature on international relief and rehabilitation. It covers a wide range of humanitarian effort, and its scope is almost coextensive with the area of suffering produced by war and social conflict in the present generation.

Miss Wilson's story opens with an account of her early experience with Belgian refugees in England and Holland, and with Serbian war victims in Corsica, North Africa, and Serbia during the first World War. The fast moving narrative takes us through the postwar chaos of truncated Austria, and introduces the reader to the vast work carried on by the Friends in famine-stricken areas of post-revolutionary Russia. Following the outbreak of civil war in Spain in 1936, Miss Wilson was active on behalf of Spanish refugees, first in Spain and, after the collapse of the Loyalist government, in France. The most recent relief operations discussed were those on behalf of the thousands of Poles who fled to Hungary after the occupation of Poland by Hitler's legions.

This book is more than a mere chronicle of events. The author invariably describes relief operations against the background of economic and social conditions which prevailed in the respective theaters of operation, and displays a deep understanding of the human and national equation in the administration of foreign relief. Apart from the interest inherent in the story itself, this volume should prove useful to international relief workers who once more are called upon to deal with the tragic legacy of war.

J. C. HYMAN

Executive Vice-Chairman, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

A GUIDE ON ALCOHOLISM FOR SOCIAL WORKERS, by Dr. Robert V. Seliger, in collaboration with Victoria Cranford. Alcoholism Publications. Paper $2. Cloth $3.50.

THIS PURPORTS TO BE A COLLECTION OF seven papers re-issued in original form. At least one of them, reprinted from *Your Life* magazine, originally entitled "Do You *Dare* Take This Liquor Test?" and appearing as the fourth chapter, "Test Questions for Early Signs of Chronic Alcoholism," can hardly be called a scientific paper. The over-all result is a redundant, repetitious, badly written, somewhat moralistic book, heavily interspersed with colloquialisms, slang, and incorrectly used technical terms. The authors' apparent attempt to present their "scientific" findings for social workers falls far short of its mark.

However, Dr. Seliger, who is listed as assistant visiting psychiatrist, Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Miss Cranford, as psychotherapist and Rorschach analyst at Haarlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md., make several good suggestions. One, although hardly original, bears repetition: Alcoholism should be considered a national health problem requiring the coordinated efforts of public health, educational, and social service agencies.

JOSEPH ANDRIOLA

Assistant Director, Community Welfare Council, San Diego, Calif.

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CHILD PLACING AGENCY wants professionally trained child welfare caseworker. Salary range $1,950 to $2,450. Write Miss Marie Jester, Executive Secretary, Hampden County Children's Aid Association, Springfield, Massachusetts.

PSYCHIATRIC CASE WORKER in a small child guidance agency within the metropolitan area of New York. Opportunity for intensive psychotherapeutic work with children under direction of an outstanding nationally known psychiatrist. Apply Jewish Child Guidance Bureau, 682 High Street, Newark, N. J.

WANTED: Home Service Case Workers with training and experience for work with the Armed Forces, ex-servicemen and their dependents. Apply Fresno County Chapter, American Red Cross, 2823 Fresno, Fresno 1, California.

TWO TRAINED CASEWORKERS, experienced in the child placing field; one replacement for homefinding and supervision of children in boarding homes and one for new position in state wide adoption program. Iowa Children's Home Society, 209 Davidson Building, Des Moines 9, Iowa.

CASE WORKER for position with child placing agency offering boarding care and placements for adoption. Liberal salary. Apply—Children's Bureau, 400 West Hill Avenue, Knoxville 42, Tenn.

FAMILY CASE WORKER—Professional School graduate wanted in the Department of Social Service of a hospital located in the Eastern part of the country—either recent graduate or with additional experience. Good skill and interest in Social Case Work most important requisite. Not over thirty-five years of age. Prevailing salary commensurate with qualifications. 8270 Survey.

MAN AND WOMAN—single, college background, to assist with care and training of group of boys in congregate Jewish Home. Position resident. State age, qualifications, salary expected. Write R. Koftoff, Hebrew National Orphan Home, 407 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers 2, New York.

WORKERS WANTED

DIRECTOR of liberal educational organization in New York City is seeking secretary with knowledge of education. Must be competent stenographer and typist. Send application to: Box A, 10th Floor, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

QUALIFIED CASE WORKERS with or without experience for day nursery and family work. Forty-five minutes from New York City. Prevailing salaries. Psychiatric consultation service. The Bureau of Family Service, 439 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

WORKERS WANTED: Social Worker or Psychologist: Experienced case worker with group work experience—man or woman—married or unmarried—to live and assist in school and camp. Must be very successful with children individually and in groups; very attractive personality; tactful and keen sense of humor. Salary up to $5000. Sebago School, Camp Ironwood Community, 5521 Cates Avenue, St. Louis 12, Mo.

CASE WORK SUPERVISOR and Case Worker with knowledge of Child Welfare wanted by a Methodist Children's Agency in a Chicago suburb. Both Foster Home and Institutional program. Write Lake Bluff Orphanage, Lake Bluff, Illinois.

CASE WORKER for private child placing suburban agency. Prefer one with professional training. Morris County Children's Home, 10 Park Place, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Trained case workers and working supervisor. Agency is expanding its family and child welfare services. Good supervision and adequate salary based on training and experience. Transportation paid to San Francisco. Write Catholic Social Service, 995 Market Street, San Francisco 3.

MANAGING EDITOR. Distinguished magazine specializing in social-economic articles. 8236 Survey.

SUPERVISOR, professionally trained and experienced, to have charge of a family service department in multiple service Jewish case work agency. Responsibilities include supervision of workers and students, administration of unit and community committee work. Salary range $2700 to $3800. 8215 Survey.

CASE WORKERS. Two, professionally qualified, by Jewish Family and Children's Agency offering good supervision and special interest assignments. Classifications Case Worker I and Case Worker II provide excellent salary range. 8210 Survey.

CATHOLIC Family and Child Care Casework Agency needs graduate social worker. Opportunity for advancement. Good salary, according to training and experience. Catholic Charities, 418 N. Twenty-fifth St., Omaha, Nebraska.

WANTED: Executive Case Worker for a family agency. A challenging situation in an industrial town of 75,000 near Detroit, with an alert board and opportunity for choosing your own staff and policies, also carrying a case load. 8269 Survey.

WANTED: OFFICE SECRETARY: For voluntary membership organization in the social field; an experienced, competent Office Secretary, with broad social interests, to begin Jan. 1 or Feb. 1. For full particulars address, Methodist Federation for Social Service, Room 402, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

CASE WORKER for Private Agency, Suburb of Chicago. Excellent opportunity. Good salary. Educational possibilities. Lutheran Child Welfare Association, Addison, Illinois.

CASE WORKERS—Required: Two year graduate training plus experience in Psychiatric and/or Children's and/or Family fields. Qualified supervision. Affiliation with professional School. Cars provided. Salary range $2700 to $3300. Opportunity for skilled, courageous practitioners to participate in moulding the new program of a reorganized agency. Apply: Family Welfare Association, City Hall, Spokane 8, Washington.

CASE WORKERS (2) School of Social Work graduates preferred, but those with one graduate year accepted. Scholarships available for completion of training. Midwestern private family agency, with excellent staff development program and psychiatric staff consultant. Write 8278 Survey.

WANTED: Director of Boys' Court Service. Graduate training and experience in case work and supervision required. Salary range, $3,300-$4,000. Apply Department of Social Service, Church Federation of Greater Chicago, 77 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: Case Worker with training and experience for Family Service Agency. Good salary. Write Associated Charities, Wilmington, N. C.

CASE WORKER, must have graduate experience, for position in maternity hospital for unwed mothers. Salary starts at $1920.00. Several openings on West Coast. Write Mrs. Ruth Pagan, 101 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California.

SUPERVISOR-CASE WORKER combination position open immediately. Full training and several years successful case work practice necessary, preferably in a family case work agency. Salary range $2,700 to $3,200. Write Director, Family Service, Miami, Florida.

STATE WIDE private children's agency in Kansas needs social case worker. Good salary. 8277 Survey.

DIRECTOR OF ACTIVITIES for Jewish Center and to direct co-educational summer Camp. State previous experience and education. Man between 30 and 35. Salary $3600 to $4000, depending on qualifications. Schonthal Center, 555 E. Rich Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

DIRECTOR for Youth Council to be organized in West Coast metropolitan area on a city wide inter agency level. Will have responsibility for guiding young people in developing their own project. Salary up to $7200.00. 8276 Survey.

CASE WORK POSITIONS—2. Adoption and unmarried mother work, position for graduate worker. Case work with adolescent boys in own and boarding home—position for man worker with training. Good salaries, experienced supervision in private, non-sectarian child care agency. Write Children's Bureau, 571 E. Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

CASE WORKER—Male—Certificated preferably with institutional case work experience. Write R. Koftoff, Hebrew National Orphan Home, 407 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers 2, New York.

LUTHERAN CASEWORKER: For work with children in foster homes and institutions. One-year graduate work required. Associated Lutheran Welfare, 307 Medical Arts Building, Seattle 1, Washington.

POSITIONS OPEN IN ALASKA
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
DISTRICT WORKERS—
SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS

Apply: Alaska Merit System, Box 201, Juneau, Alaska, via airmail, supplying minimum qualifications.

There are positions open at the present time for two District Workers and two Social Service Workers.

District Worker: salary range—$250 to $280 per month; appointment at the minimum; minimum requirements—college, 4 years; graduate study, 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in Child Welfare and Public Welfare administration and supervised field work in child and family welfare; experience—three years in the past six years of social work, one year of which must have been in Child Welfare, one year in Public Assistance and one year in a supervisory capacity.

Social Service Worker: salary range—$225 to $255 per month; appointments at the minimum; minimum requirements—college, 4 years; graduate study, 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in Child Welfare and Public Welfare administration and supervised field work in child and family welfare; experience—two years in the past five years in social work, one year of which must have been in Child Welfare and one year in Public Assistance.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC. AGENCY, 64 West 48th Street, New York. Wisc. 7-4961. A professional bureau specializing in fund-raising, group work, institutional, casework and medical social work positions.

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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 1790 Broadway at 58 St., New York 19, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

SPECIAL ARTICLES, THESES, SPEECHES, PAPERS. Research, revision, bibliographies, etc. Over twenty years' experience serving busy professional persons. Prompt service extended. AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., INC., Groceries. Hudson and North Moore Streets, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AVAILABLE NOW: Energetic man, 35, trained case worker, group worker, AASW, lawyer (New York Bar). 23 years diversified experience, 10 in social work. Interested adolescents, child care, supervision, administration. Excellent references. 8283 Survey.

WOMAN OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE desires permanent position as case work supervisor or liaison worker in institution having a state-wide program. Available January 15. 8280 Survey.

TRAINED WOMAN with broad experience wishes a permanent position as case work supervisor of juvenile court cases. 8281 Survey.

POSITION desired in a state program as a welfare supervisor or as counselor to handicapped persons. Trained woman worker with broad experience. Will go anywhere. 8282 Survey.

SOCIAL WORKER, university graduate (doctor's degree), 6 years' experience in private and public agencies, interested in counseling, casework, psychiatric problems and research. Speaks four foreign languages including Spanish. Desires position with agency of high professional standards. 8279 Survey.

WOMAN SUPERINTENDENT; small institution; 20 years' experience. Can carry complete administration and simple effective case work program. Interested in dependent children. 8259 Survey.

PROGRAM DIRECTOR (woman) in well established settlement in Middle West would like to change to a job in New England, preferably near Boston, Massachusetts. Would consider child care institution or veterans' hospital as well as a settlement house. 8268 Survey.

WOMAN, trained, having excellent background executive-supervisory experience in small psychiatric units, now two years family case work, wishes develop simple and effective case work service beginning at agency Intake desk. 8267 Survey.

JOURNALIST (male), overseas veteran, thirties, University M.A. (educational sociology) wishes connection comprehensive community organization which interprets social work in the broader sense: as educational enterprise; articles, etc. New York City preferred. 8275 Survey.

COTTAGE MASTER OR SUPERVISOR desires position in Boys' Orphanage or Private School. Fifteen years' experience in Homes, Settlements and Boys' Clubs. Experience in Boy Guidance, Recreation and Crafts. Available immediately. 8273 Survey.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of large Boys Club Organization desires opportunity to organize and direct newly formed or established boys club. Available at once. 8274 Survey.

SUPERINTENDENT or assistant's position wanted in child-caring institution by Protestant, 39 years old, with achievement in programs, purchasing, staff training, recreation, public relations and fund-raising. Partial to children's needs; believes thoroughly in the accepted standards of child-care. Looking for a challenge. 8263 Survey.

All in favor raise right hands ...with wallets

Naturally we want our boys home. The sooner the better.

But how much are we willing to do about it?

Are we willing to pay for bringing them back? If we are, we'll buy *extra* Bonds in the Victory Loan.

And after these fellows get home—these men who have fought and won the toughest war America has ever known—what then?

We want to take care of the injured ones, of course. We want to see that the young fellows who went off to fight get a chance to finish their education. We want to see that there are jobs—plenty of decent jobs—for the men who've been doing the world's meanest job at army pay.

How much are we willing to do about that?

If we're really serious about wanting to see that our men get what they have so richly earned, we'll buy *extra* Bonds in the Victory Loan.

Now's the time. Let's have a show of hands—with wallets—to prove how much we really want to hear that old familiar step and that familiar voice yelling "It's *me!*" Let's prove, with pocketbooks, that we can do our job as well as they did theirs.

THEY FINISHED THEIR JOB— LET'S FINISH OURS!

VICTORY LOAN

Inserted by

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Publishers of Survey Graphic and Survey Midmonthly

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado. Samuel Schaefer, Executive Director, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, nonsectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children. (Kosher dietary.) Maintains children's service. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. H. J. Corper, M.D., Research Director. Mrs. Ruth Axelrad, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. New York area: 19 West 44th St., Herman Sanders, director; applications to Mrs. Erna L. Lindenbaum, director of Social Service. Philadelphia area: 1831 Chestnut St., Harold Greenspun, director. Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Associate Medical Director, Eva F. Dodge, M.D.

THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ON PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. An associated society of The American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its aim is to help bring about, through research and education, a continuing reduction in alcoholism and the alcoholic psychoses, accidents, inefficiency, and various states of ill health associated with the excessive use of alcohol. Members pay five dollars per year or more.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU
17 W. 16th St., N. Y. City. WA 9-6200.
MARGARET SANGER, Director.
Every day 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturday 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Wednesday & Thursday evenings 5:30 to 8 P.M.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

Survey Associates, Inc.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.—A cooperative educational society built around a periodical rather than a campus, and carrying forward swift research and interpretation in the fields of family and child welfare, health, education, civics, industrial and race relations, and the common welfare. Publishes monthly *Survey Graphic,* Magazine of Social Interpretation without counterpart, and *Survey Midmonthly,* Journal of Social Work. Membership, $10, and upwards. 112 East 19th Street, New York 3.

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Returned Americans and recently arrived speakers from Allied Nations now available to give your Annual Meeting audience authoritative information.

MacENNIS MOORE, Director
235 East 22nd Street New York 10
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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five area offices in New York, N. Y., Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,757 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Armed Forces, Services to Veterans, Relief to prisoners of War, Blood Donor Service, Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, Office of the Medical Director, Nursing Service, Nutrition Service, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Volunteer Special Services, American Junior Red Cross, and Foreign War Relief.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centres in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., Chicago, Illinois. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies in behalf of the handicapped. Renders professional field consultation services. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins, "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications, 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York, 10. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Information Bureau

NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, INC., 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. A non-profit Bureau, established in 1918, to improve standards in the field of philanthropy, national and international, and to advise contributors in their giving. It was asked about 750 different philanthropic organizations during 1944. The Bureau investigates agencies and reports whether eleven essential standards as to reliability and effectiveness are met. Bureau members who are eligible for its confidential reports, on approved and non-approved agencies, include individuals, corporations, chambers of commerce, 700 local community chests and councils, and 29 foundations. Publishes annually "Giver's Guide to National Philanthropy," price 10c, and periodic newsletters to members. Inquiries welcomed.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Kenneth L. M. Pray, President, Philadelphia, Pa.; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5. 73rd Annual Meeting, Buffalo, N. Y. May 19-25, 1946.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormack, Exec. Dir.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE with 51 branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. During war and post-war period specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in production and reconversion. Publishes "Opportunity," Journal of Negro Life, and other special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work and Labor Relations. Gifts solicited. 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE TO FAITH AND HUMANITY. SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN—Immigrant aid, port and dock work, naturalization aid, Americanization classes, location of relatives in war-separated families. SOCIAL WELFARE AND WAR ACTIVITIES—Council houses and clubs, nurseries, clinics; scholarships, camps, teen-age canteens; work with handicapped. Participation in national wartime programs through educational projects and community activities. EDUCATION DIVISION—Contemporary Jewish affairs, international relations and peace, social legislation. Study groups under national direction keep Jewish women throughout country alert to vital current issues. 215 Senior Sections in United States. 100 Junior and Councilette Sections. 65,000 members.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

This DIRECTORY appears in Survey Midmonthly twelve times a year.

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OPEN LETTER from ETHEL DU PONT to the GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

1418 Saint James Court
Louisville 8, Kentucky

The General Motors Corporation
1775 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

As a stockholder, I have an interest in settlement of the dispute between the employes and the management of General Motors.

Because of its dominant position in the reconversion program of this country, I feel that General Motors is vested with responsibility for public welfare and should therefore consider itself accountable to the public. For that reason, I am writing you to urge you to accept arbitration and to open the books and reports of the company for inspection by the representatives of your government and of the United Auto Workers, your employees' union, in order that the company's ability or inability to meet the demands for increased wages may be ascertained.

Many of your stockholders find it embarrassing to have to admit that, in spite of being considered one of the richest corporations in the world, General Motors has refused to accept the responsibility it owes its country, the consumers and its employees. I believe that other stockholders, like myself, hope that the company will reconsider and will enter genuine collective bargaining negotiations.

Very truly,
(Signed) ETHEL B. DU PONT

CUSTOMERS! STOCKHOLDERS! CITIZENS!

IF YOU BELIEVE THAT GENERAL MOTORS IS UNJUSTIFIED BECAUSE company officials have refused government conciliation, and refused the union's proposals that the dispute be arbitrated

IF YOU BELIEVE THAT the attitude of GM officials jeopardizes not only corporate earnings and profits and stockholders' dividends, but the total reconversion program in America, THEN CONTACT ME

at the Union for Democratic Action
9 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y.
PLaza 8-0702

P. Allo.

ETHEL DU PONT
Union for Democratic Action, 9 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

I want to back your demand that General Motors Corporation recognize its responsibility to the public.

Name ..... Address .....

City and State ..... Phone .....

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